

EDUCATING HORSES FOR WAR.

Enormous Sums Spent by the Nations of the World.

From the earliest times the horse has been a potent factor in war, and to-day his education is a delicate and serious matter, undertaken at great expense by all the nations of the world, says a writer in the Circle Magazine. Germany needs a million horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field; France requires probably 750,000, and even Great Britain has needed as many as 230,000 in her serious predicament in South Africa while she was fighting the Boers.

Although England in peace time needs only two-thirds of her cavalry, her horse bill amounts to about \$400,000 a year—a figure which may be multiplied by four or five for the German army. In most countries omnibuses, farm and domestic horses are registered as being available in time of war for miscellaneous service, and for this anything from \$30,000 to \$150,000 a year may be paid by a military nation.

France spends upward of \$600,000 a year on horses for her great armies. As a general rule, the recruits are five years old and cost \$200 each.

WOULD BAR THE WEALTHY.

Woman Assetic Goes to Extremes in Her Doctrines.

Whatever may be said about woman's love of clothes and display, your only true ascetic is a woman. Miss Martha Bortie, preacher and club woman of Washington, is the latest proof of this fact. A few days ago she addressed the Woman's club at Chautauque, N. Y., and even in that spot, where the promulgation of a new doctrine is as common as the breathing of the air, she made her hearers gasp. Evidently Miss Bortie accepts literally the parable of the rich man being in the same predicament as the camel which would pass through the needle's eye, for she said: "I should like to build elegant churches in the slums, but I would put up a large bulletin board in front with the notice: 'No persons wearing diamonds shall enter this church. No automobiles shall stop at this church. No one who rides in a carriage shall stop or enter this church. Only those who walk or ride in a street car are entitled to a seat in this house.'"

Dog's Ashes Preserved in an Urn.

A Philadelphia young woman, the former mistress of an intelligent little fox terrier, who, until he died, was the pet of an entire neighborhood, has hit upon a most unusual method of keeping fresh the memory of her little pet. When the dog was taken sick his mistress summoned at once a veterinarian, who did everything possible to save the animal, but all to no purpose. When it finally died the young woman was disconsolate and eagerly seized upon a suggestion made half in jest by a friend that she have the remains cremated. The doctor was delegated to secure the services of assistants, and the ashes, after the ceremony, were incased in a handsome bronze vase, which now rests on a table in the drawing room of the woman. Beside the urn stands the picture of the little dog, taken when he was standing at attention at the command of his mistress.

An Explanation.

A Buffalo man recently consulted a youthful physician in that city, and when the diagnosis had been made and the prescription written out, he asked what fee was expected.

"Three dollars," said the young medic.

Whereupon the caller produced a ten-dollar gold piece, which he proffered the doctor in payment of his fee. The physician looked annoyed. "Haven't you anything smaller?" he asked plaintively.

"Nothing smaller, except a two-dollar bill," said the patient.

"Then give me that," said the doctor. "If I take the ten-dollar gold piece I shall be out seven dollars. I have promised my wife that all gold shall be hers that I take in the way of fees."

Circuit Through Horse's Bodies.

Starting as some of the recent developments in the field of communication by means of electricity have been, none is more unique and unexpected than that recently perfected by First Lieut. A. C. Knowles of the United States Army, in which he uses the bodies of living cavalry horses as a part of his telegraph circuit. By his system it is possible for a cavalry officer at headquarters to communicate with a scouting party on a gallop, recalling them or changing their orders as expedient. Popular Mechanics.

The Goose and the Telephone.

In the Falkland islands, according to an official report, a telephone line is being constructed, under an agreement entered into by the government with the Falkland Islands company, between Stanley and the company's station at Darwin. The upland goose has proved to be a source of trouble in carrying out the work, the force with which the bird, in the course of its flight sometimes strikes the wire, being sufficient to break it.

The Reason.

"I can't keep track of my neighbors at all, any more."

"Are they moving in and out?"

"No, but my friend, Mrs. Gadabout, is ill."

HAD USE FOR THE OIL.

Workmen Found It Good for Other Things Besides Medicine.

Some years ago a railway was being made in the west of Scotland, and it was arranged that each of the numerous navvies employed should pay 1d. per week to a medical practitioner, so that they might have his services in the event of accident, or medicine in the case of illness.

During the summer and autumn neither illness nor accident occurred. But when a severe winter followed, all at once the "navvies" began to call on the doctor for castor oil.

Each brought his bottle, into which an ounce was poured, until the oil was exhausted, and the doctor was forced to send to town for a further supply.

"When that, too, was getting low, the doctor one day quietly asked a healthy-looking fellow what was wrong with the men that they required so much castor oil."

"Nothing wrong at all, doctor," he replied, "but we grease our big boots with it."—London Tit-Bits.

LESS NEED TO WORK HARD.

New Methods Have Lightened Household Cares for Women.

Why should we worry over our household work, as the grandmothers of the long ago had to do?

We no longer sweep clouds of dust up into the air to lodge upon the walls and settle on our draperies; we know better. We use a method which prevents the dust to a closed receptacle or prevents it from rising.

We dust with damp cloths. We no longer scrub floors upon bended knees, we use boiling, soapy water, and let the cloth with the mop wringer attached to the wall. We wash clothes with a machine, knead bread with a mixer, iron flat clothes with a mangle and starched ones with special ironers over adapted boards.

We do many things better and easier, from window washing to cooking; and in it all and through it all, we do things in a more cleanly manner, and to the degree that we do, life becomes more and more livable and housekeeping a greater joy.

The Weaning of a Baby Seal.

Hundreds of visitors at the aquarium the other day saw a novel sight when Edith, a baby seal, was graduated from home nursing on a bottle and partook of her first meal of fish, says the New York Herald. The little seal, now about six months old, arrived from Boothbay harbor, where she had been captured in a fish weir by a Maine fisherman. She was a pet of the children of Boothbay harbor until her owner gave her to the aquarium.

Mr. Spencer, superintendent of the aquarium, fed her a handful of killifish, which were quickly swallowed, much to the delight of a crowd of children and adults. When a single herring, such as the other seals toss off at a gulp, was offered, the baby seal carefully held it between her flippers while eating it.

Swimmer's "Cramps."

"You often hear of people dying from cramps while in swimming," said James D. Rose of Martin, Tenn. "People don't die from cramps while in bathing. The water gets in the ears, floods the ear drum, and causes the nerves leading to the brain to become paralyzed. This naturally forces other vital nerves to cease performing their duty, and the result is death. If people who go in swimming would put cotton in their ears the number of deaths from 'cramps' would be much smaller. This information was imparted to me several years ago by an old German physician in the mountains, and who was an intelligent but queer individual. Whenever I go in swimming I always put cotton in my ears, and I'm never afraid of having 'cramps.'"

Desiring and Attaining.

Between desire and attaining, all human life flows on throughout. The wish is, in its nature, vain; the attainment soon forgets nature, the only apparent possession takes away the charm; the wish, the need, prevents itself under a new form, when it does not, then follow desolation, emptiness, ennui—against which the conflict is just as painful as against want. That wish and satisfaction should follow each other neither too quickly nor too slowly, reduces the smallest amount of suffering which both occasion, and constitutes the happiest life.—Arthur Schopenhauer.

Willing to Oblige.

"I am tired of these predictions and promises of a great epochal change in favor of the people," murmured the fair girl with social theories for her latest find. "I want to see the great social cataclysm act."

"I haven't heard much about it," said her practical young man, doubtfully, "but," brightening up, "if it's booked in vaudeville here this season, I'll take you."

Joining in the Game.

"What's all this racket about, boys?"

"Night, oh, only we're playing this in the arctic regions, and I was just hitting Jack because he's a vessel and I'm the iceberg, and he won't let me wreck him."

"Is that so? Well, I'll take a hand and go on a little whaling expedition." The walls were all there.

Wanted More Speed.

Do Style—Who was that fellow who complained that our pinwheels didn't go around fast enough?

Gunboat—He's a gas meter in a bathtub.

TOWED BY A TURTLE.

Monster Turned the Tables on His Would-Be Captor.

William Genuing, a Pennsylvania railroad fireman, went fishing at Seawarden, on Staten Island. He caught 52 weakfish, and on account of luck being good he concluded to try for a turtle. "Bill" didn't figure, however, that he was going to get a big fellow on his line, so he used a small hook. Directly, says the dispatch from "Bill's" home at Elizabeth, N. J., he felt something tugging at his line. "Bill" wanted it if it was a turtle, and he wanted it badly, so he wrapped his line tightly about his arm. Then there was a something like what "Bill" called a sudden jerk, but it wasn't. It was just a plain pull. But there was strength back of it and in an instant "Bill" was jerked out of his boat and into the water. The 52 fish went with him.

When "Bill" fell into the water his feet got caught in the line and pretty soon he was being towed out to sea by the monster turtle. He was so entangled that all his efforts to extricate himself proved futile and only his skill as a swimmer kept him afloat. For several hundred yards he was towed, and he was getting tired out, when his cries attracted two other fishermen, George Clemons and William Senby, who cut the line and carried Genuing ashore in a rowboat.

FELT DANGER AT HAND.

German Savant Tells of Experience in Earthquake Country.

Hans Döring writes of a singular experience in an earthquake while traveling in the desert of Gobi. "I had just dropped off to sleep, when I woke up with a feeling of great anxiety which I could not explain other than that I had a presentiment that some great danger was impending. It was explained soon enough. All of a sudden, while I was still wondering whence my sudden fear came, I heard a loud noise beneath the ground which sounded as if a subterranean express was approaching. Nearer and nearer it came and before I could get off the bed on which I had been sleeping the compound and the whole hamlet were shaken by an earthquake. I thought that my last hour had come and expected to see the walls collapse. The rafters of the roof rattled on the beams and the whole house shook. If the house had been higher it would have collapsed, but the walls, not quite ten feet high, are built of mud, with an elastic framework of wood to carry the roof. It appears that these houses are built to resist earthquakes, their simplicity and elasticity saving them from destruction."

Useful Oklahoma.

For the novelties which it had the courage to put into its new constitution Oklahoma deserves better treatment than the ridicule of those who cry "Populism."

Soon we shall know how works in practice the often-advocated plan of letting a three-fourths vote of a jury constitute a verdict. England just now is well convinced that the initiative and referendum is wise, but hesitates to adopt it because the whole of the country, or none, must undergo the experiment. For the United States the experience of Oklahoma will soon furnish a guide as to just how the general principle must be altered and adapted to be made practical. Collier's Weekly.

An Idea.

"An idea," said a fat man, "for the makers of underwear or socks, drawers and undershirts. Why do they put the thickest seams and knots and roughnesses inside, next the sensitive skin, instead of outside, where they would not be felt?"

"Have you not often had your underwear prick you, the knots bruise you, the seams set up an itching? Well, all that could be abolished. The inside of underwear should be turned outside."

"Looks like the only possible objection to my idea. But, after all, in underwear, which is invisible, comfort means more than looks."

Time to Wake Up.

A friend of mine has a little girl four years old, who has acquired the habit of calling her mother and father by their first names instead of "mamma" or "papa." The child sleeps in a crib besides her parents and is wide awake every morning when her mother wakes the mother telling him it's time to go to business, the six o'clock whistle has blown, says a writer in an eastern magazine. One morning the child heard the whistle but the mother did not, and after waiting a short time baby put her hand through the bars of her crib and pulling the father's arm cried: "Get up, Jack, the whistle blown."

Electric Anesthesia.

Electric sleep, or anesthesia, produced by the action on the brain of intermittent electric currents of low voltage, has been a subject of special study for several years by Prof. Stephanus Ledus of Nantes and others. The application has been perfected until it is practicable to put dogs and rabbits quickly into a calm and regular sleep, with general and complete anesthesia.—Electricity.

Enlightened Eastern Potentate.

Of medium height, square shoulders, with the nearest of feet and pretty shoes, faultlessly dressed in the latest fashion, with a keen eye, and possessing a charming manner and delightful personality which sets those in less exalted station at ease, speaking English perfectly, but with a captivating accent, the king of Siam is one of the most intelligent and enlightened of oriental potentates. His desire is to see his country progress, and for this reason his heir has been educated at Eton and the University of Cambridge. The crown prince, Prince Chulalongkorn, was coxswain of his college boat.

EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR.

Scientists Have a Great Deal to Learn on This Subject.

Plainly, electricity has a great deal to do with the mechanism of storms. For this and other reasons the storage of it in the atmosphere interests in high degree the expert meteorologist, and it is not surprising that the weather bureau should contemplate an exhaustive investigation of the subject. What it would like to know, to begin with—is a lightning flash? Whence does it come, and how is it generated? Do storm clouds serve as gigantic storage batteries? And does the electricity have anything to do with the making of rain?

Nobody can answer any of these questions. It is believed that a lightning flash has an extremely high voltage, with a low amperage; in other words, that it contains only a small amount of electricity at high pressure. But there is no certainty about it.

The weather bureau man sends up a scientific box kite with the help of a winch, from a hill top, using piano wire in place of a string. Storm clouds come up and electricity begins to descend the wire, throwing off formidable sparks. It is interesting—in fact, it might even be dangerous—but it conveys no information.—Rensselaer, in The Circle.

WHY WOMEN ARE NERVOUS.

Austrian Surgeon Ascribes It to Incorrect Sitting Posture.

"No wonder your women are nervous," remarked Dr. Joseph Garzouka, a noted Austrian surgeon, to a newspaper representative the other day. "And he added: 'Such positions as they assume while sitting is to my mind sufficient to undermine their nerve health.'"

According to Dr. Garzouka the practice of crossing the knees, which he specially condemns, is peculiarly American. He declares that in no country on the continent can young women be seen in public with one leg crossed over the other, and he is astounded at the prevalence of the habit here.

In his home country, the physician who is touring the world in the interest of science—says, the women sit straight; they do not lean against things; they do not like rocking chairs. He notices that American women seem to like nothing but easy, lounging chairs, and he deprecates their habit of slouching down in them with their legs crossed in such a manner as to bring too much pressure on the spine.

Well Named Smoky City.

Pittsburg, the second city in size in Pennsylvania, which was named in honor of the prime minister of England, after Fort Duquesne, built on spot by the French, had been captured by the English in 1758, derived the name of Smoky City from the immense consumption of soft coal, due to the great iron and steel industries centered there. It is told in the old days that a traveler to the west, when he passed through Pittsburg, supposed that he had gone through a long tunnel in the Alleghenies. There was much relief from the smoky conditions for a period when natural gas was used in the city furnaces, but the lack of supply in so great abundance of its use in place of soft coal led to a return to former conditions, and now the name Smoky City adheres more firmly than ever to the place.

Found Nail in His Skull.

A remarkable discovery was made by the surgeons of Williamsburg hospital while they were operating on the skull of William V. Albright, who fell from the elevated structure being erected across the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg bridge. The surgeon came across a hard substance imbedded in the skull and a closer examination disclosed it to be the head of a nail. It proved to be a nail fully three inches long, which had penetrated the brain.

The associates of Albright say he has had a remarkable career since he became an iron worker. He has had several 30 and 40 feet falls, and one 87-foot fall from a New Liverpool bridge. One time he fell 100 feet from a bridge in Pennsylvania into the water, and was nearly drowned before hauled ashore.

Unfortunate Comparison.

One of the most charming writers in one of the most prominent newspapers, speaking of the hereditary but improving big feet of American girls, ventures the prediction that it will be many years "before our girls come up to the standard of the Venus of Milo in that respect." It would be interesting to know what the standard of the Venus of Milo is in regard to hands. The original sculpture is in the Louvre, but it is sans hands and sans arms, and all attempts at the vandalism of "restoration" have been most fortunately resisted.

Unfortunate Comparison.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to me, Richard D. Connine, Fred Narrin, Melvin A. Bates, and Thor Ambergson, partners, doing business as Connine and Company, and against the goods and chatties, lands and tenements of Charles A. Ingerson, do hereby certify and return that I did on the twentieth day of September A. D. 1907, levy upon and take as the right, title, and interest of said Charles A. Ingerson in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Crawford and state of Michigan, to-wit: All those certain pieces and parcels of land, situated in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twelve, town twenty-six north, range three west, county of Crawford, state of Michigan, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House in the township of Grayling in the county of Crawford (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county of Crawford, state of Michigan, is held) on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October A. D. 1907, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

WARD B. CONNINE.

Attorney for Plaintiff, Oscoda, Mich.
Dated September 10th A. D. 1907.

CHARLES W. AMIDON.

Sheriff of Crawford County.
Sept 12-7

THE GREATEST CURE
FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
DR. KING'S
NEW DISCOVERY
GUARANTEED CURE FOR
Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe,
Quincy, Hoarseness, Hemorrhage of the Lungs,
Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and
all diseases of
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA
Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kershaw, S. C.
PRICE 50c AND \$1.00
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

Bank of Grayling.
Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.
MARIUS HANSON
PROPRIETOR.
Interest paid on certificates of deposits. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

The Best Laxative for Children.
Parents should see to it that their children have one of these little boxes of the best laxative. Do not dose the child with salts or griping pills, as they are too powerful in effect, and literally tear the little bowels to pieces, leaving the bowels weakened and less able to function naturally than before. The best laxative is one that cleanses the bowels, and stimulates all the little organs to healthy activity. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is just the thing for this purpose. For Sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

TWO FOR LESS
THAN THE PRICE
OF ONE.
The Chicago Daily Tribune
—AND—
The Crawford Avalanche
Both Papers \$3.00
for
The regular subscription price of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" by mail is \$4.00 a year, the regular price of the "Crawford Avalanche" is \$1.00 a year. By a special arrangement with the publishers of The Tribune for a limited time we can accept a year's subscription to our paper and the daily Tribune both for \$3.00. It would seem unnecessary to say more about this extraordinary newspaper bargain. The daily Tribune is "The World's Greatest Newspaper," and of course you will want your local newspaper. The Tribune Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer on a day's notice. If you are now a subscriber to one or both papers your subscription will be extended one year from present date of expiration. Subscriptions for a shorter period than one year cannot be accepted at less than regular rates. Make all remittance direct to Crawford Avalanche, GRAYLING, MICH.

Notice.
To the owner of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record: Take Notice, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a recovery of the same at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent. additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

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Crawford County Directory
COUNTY OFFICERS
Sheriff, C. W. Amidon
Clerk, J. J. Collins
Treasurer, W. J. Johnson
Prosecuting Attorney, C. W. Palmer
Judge of Probate, C. W. Palmer
Circuit Court Commissioner, C. W. Palmer
Surveyor, A. E. Newman Jr.
SUPERVISORS
South Branch, C. F. Barnes
North Branch, C. F. Barnes
Middle Branch, Wm. S. Chalk
Grayling, John P. Hunt
President, C. W. Palmer
VOLUME XXIX.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, SEP. 19, 1907.
NUMBER 45.

Village Officers.

President, J. H. Hum
Clerk, J. H. Hum
Treasurer, J. H. Hum
Trustees, C. W. Amidon, R. D. Conline, Hans Peterson, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus.

Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. W. Frantz. Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Class meeting, 10 a.m. Sabbath school 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Junior League

PAID BY THE PEOPLE

HAVE WE BEEN UNJUST TO KOREA?

By H. B. Hulbert, Former Adviser Emperor of Korea.

Japan will bear watching. These not infrequently and correctly informed as to the feeling in that country cannot appreciate the importance Japan attaches to itself. Japan is flushed with pride over her achievements against Russia. She believes she can do anything. She doubts not an instant that the other powers, even the United States, are afraid of her. She thinks she has accomplished in forty years in the way of civilization what it took us 1,000 years to achieve. Her vanity is fearful to observe.

Napoleon Bonaparte was the personification of the present feeling in Japan. Like him, she took advantage of an enemy's weakness and was successful in it. Intoxicated by that early success, she firmly believes there is no limit to her power.

But it should be distinctly understood now that the time is coming when the powers will have to unite, as they did against Napoleon, to check Japan's rapacious career and give her her proper place among nations. History will write this country's part in the spoliation of Korea by Japan in terms of which we will not be proud. There is no question that at Portsmouth Japan was offered a free hand in Korea in exchange for the waiver of indemnity from Russia. This comes from Japanese sources.

DEVELOP HOME SPIRIT

By Juliet V. Strauss.

The individuality of the home is a thing in regard to which it pays to be selfish. There is a certain spirit that dwells in quiet rooms, which, when once driven away, will never return. Too many strange faces will drive her away, too much absence will banish her.

Once you have lost her—the sweet home spirit—nowhere in pleasures and palaces will you find her again. But she will haunt you, and, in the long years, when pleasure no longer allures, when ambition is dead, and the bubbles of life for which you left her have vanished in thin air, you will see her mocking shadow, but never again feel her soft caress, as you used to know it in quiet days by the old home fire-side.

No earthly pleasure is so genuine as home; yet it is a reproach in these days of false pleasures to be a "home body." In this respect the people of old Virginia were the most enviable in the world. Though visiting was a matter of daily occurrence, home was the passion of every Virginian's heart.

Home might be a tumble-down house, floors might be bare, and every evidence of departed glory greet the eye of the newcomer, but he never heard an apology for the absence of any essential to comfort, nor an intimation that the home of his friend might be improved from a worldly point of view. The hatred with which such a suggestion would have been received would have wilted the most aggressive advocate of progress.

And truly when one sat at the fire-side of these people and saw the self-satisfied countenances of the old folks at home and heard their intelligent converse, he was constrained to admit and envy the spirit of pride in which the Virginia gentleman's family believed in themselves, in their home and their surroundings, and would not have changed them for a kingdom.

Let us, then, again suggest the exaltation of the in-

dividual life; or perhaps it would be more frank to say the selfish life; for it is the belief of a very respectable minority that progress does not come by mass meetings, or societies, or organizations, but by homes, for which devoted and—yes—selfish families are contentedly working. A home is about all that one woman can care for. One family is a fair amount of responsibility for one man. The more you mix outside interests with the interests of the home, the more you destroy domesticity. Home makes good soldiers, good lawmakers, good citizens. The vagrant life of those who merely eat and sleep at home, whose lives are full of petty social or political interests, is not calculated to insure a stable, sturdy race of people in coming generations.

RURAL SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL CENTER

By President K. L. Butterfield, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The school must offer vocational training. This does not mean that every school shall be a trade school. It does not even mean that the school shall aim specifically to teach trades. It does mean, however, that we will come to realize that the schools, in preparing the pupils for complete living, must bear in mind the fact that vocation is a large part of life.

Consequently vocational training in its broadest possible aspects must be one of the largest phases of school activity. This may not mean the introduction of elementary agriculture into all the rural schools, but it will mean the utilization of agricultural material in the training of the pupil, so that if he enters the agricultural vocation he will be adequately prepared for it.

The school must also develop the spirit of social or community service. I know of nothing better in this life than the plan used in Maine of organizing school improvement leagues.

It is desirable also for the school to become a social center, or at least one of the social centers of the neighborhood. The school ought to play a large part in the life of the mature people of the community; and it may well act as a rallying center for the educational interests of adults as well as of children.

The school must definitely co-operate with other institutions of the community, such as the church, the grange, improvement societies, library, etc. In this connection there should be frequent joint meetings of teachers and school patrons for the discussion both of school topics and of subjects of general community interest.

THE EDUCATED MAN WINS

By King Edward VII.

The competition in every branch of industry, especially in those branches which depend largely on science and art, is in these days severe, and it must be met by increased application and improved methods. The world is, I believe, better for such competition, but it behooves individual nations to use every possible effort to hold their own in the struggle. For this purpose higher education is an absolute necessity. However brilliant a man's natural talents may be, he is greatly hindered by the want of early training, and as a rule only those who have enjoyed a good education are capable of acquiring such proficiency in any branch of study as will enable them to succeed.

SECRET OF CONTENTED LIFE

By Rev. Olin Scott Roche.

I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.—Phillips 4:11.

When St. Paul wrote these philosophic words he was in prison, dependent upon the charity of others and in peril of a violent death. He recommends "content" because it silences murmuring against the Supreme Being and destroys jealousy toward our fellows. It gives serenity to the mind, neutrality to the life and peace to the heart.

The apostle's other writings prove that he recognized that there is something as well as a genuine content. There is such a thing as righteous discontent, and it is absolutely necessary to all advancement, whether moral, social, intellectual or spiritual. St. Paul is speaking of physical wants and comforts, and not of moral or spiritual states. His great endeavor was to make men dissatisfied with their spiritual state; he was constantly urging them onward and upward.

But, on the other hand, he teaches that there should be no anxiety about temporal things. Man is to do his utmost, but having done so, is not to worry. Character is the main thing, and whatever develops that is important, even if we are denied worldly success.

Then if you would be happy, strive to enrich the soul—seek supremely heavenly wealth; with regard to the body, it is well to accept what Providence orders.

There are two good rules which may help somewhat toward the attainment of content. First, curb the imagination from dwelling sadly on things you do not possess. Many make their lives wretched and lose all interest in what they have by thinking constantly of what they have not. Whether it be wealth, position, fame or power, the one thing lacking is the one thing without which they cannot be happy. In our day the great cause for discontent seems to be that everyone is not a millionaire, and that, too, without special labor. Surely it is fortunate that we cannot all have our desire, else there would be no stimulus to effort and the world's work could not be done.

The other rule is to cultivate the habit of looking on the bright side of things. There is no cloud without its silver lining, no night without its stars. Disappointments come to everybody, but this is a weak nature that is overcome by them. They are necessary to keep us down, and we must have strength. Dependence checks exertion, but good spirits may achieve much.

God has given each one of us enough to enjoy if we have eyes to see it. Flowers, the songs of birds and all the beauties of nature are typical of goodness. Primarily, we must chase little worries and anxieties from our minds, and if we possess these we ought not to be discontented. Let us look on the bright side of things.

Such rules will go far toward imparting the great virtue of content; but to be thoroughly efficient they must be founded upon that vital principle which animated St. Paul, namely, perfect confidence in God's love and protection.

MEETING TEMPTATIONS

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:21.

There are few who would not rather do good than evil, few who do not desire the right way of living; but our difficulty is in summoning the will to walk therein; the problem is not that of determining the right, but that of reaching and realizing it. He makes a great mistake who fails to credit mankind with desires for righteousness. But how soon and easily are we discouraged. When we would do good we find evil so often present and in such power that at last, becoming convinced that insuperable difficulties lie in the path of virtue, it does not seem worthwhile to attempt to tread it. The weak-willed are thus baffled before they really begin.

Others struggle on, seeking freedom from sin by stern self-denial, by rigidly excluding from their lives all the things that experience or opinion has pronounced dangerous or evil. Life is given to the effort for negative righteousness. But it may well be questioned whether either the individual or the race is ever substantially the better for negative righteousness.

The path to the heights where man ought to tread is not indicated by "Don't" signs only. The significant mistakes we make in our fight against sin is that we put ourselves solely on the defensive, imagining that the only thing we possibly can do is to hold the fort against our foes. But the defensive has everything to lose in defeat and nothing to gain by victory. Temptation must be assailed.

Virtue is not something preserved; it is something attained; it is victory. It is not the maintaining of ourselves as we are, but the mounting to what we ought to be. The life that moves on—upward and bettering—wins through temptations, for it simply sweeps them before it.

A man never overcomes evil until he learns to loathe it and to deny its right to any place in his life. Antipathy to the base and unworthy is developed in proportion as the appetite for the good and worthy grows. Morality is largely a matter of good taste—that is, the ability to distinguish between that which is elevating and that which is degrading, and the cultivation of the desire for the things helpful.

You are not likely to overcome evil until you are entertaining it in your heart. The sins against which we are helpless are the ones to which we are hospitable. But neither is one likely

TO REACH ANY WORTHY IDEAL BY SIMPLY EMPTYING THE HEART OF ALL THINGS EVIL

What we need is not so much a smaller number of vices to lament as a larger number of active, aggressive virtues to occupy our energies. He in good who is positive good for some thing—not he who is innocent of anything. What you really are can never be determined by the most minute enumeration of what you are not. There are too many whose sole conscious vig-tue lies in what they are not.

Cultivate the virtues and the vices will take care of themselves. The development of the good is the death of the bad. There is never an hour nor a circumstance of life, never so much as a chance passer on the street or a flower by the wayside, but that in them we find either good or ill the thought and opportunity that helps or hinders.

He who fares forth in cheerfulness of heart, seeking to find good and to do good, discovers that the foes he once feared face before him; some of the temptations turn out to be illusions and obstacles once mountain high sink to the plain. Step out daily for better, happier things, and the base and evil will have decreasing power and attraction for you.

Health is not in shutting out disease, but in crowding in vigor, sunshine, cheer and strength. Health of the heart comes in the same way. Cease to think of sin; seek the good and true, the things kindly and helpful, the thoughts fair and wholesome; set in the heart the ideal of the best of all lives, the life that subdued sin by seeking to serve God and love man, and life shall find the vigor of virtue.

Short Meter Sermons.

Hidden sins are hard to heal.

Cursing yesterday does not correct today.

The selfish heart is always short-sighted.

Only a dead faith lies wrapped in formality.

No language is more eloquent than a life of love.

The beautiful life loses no time looking for a mirror.

They who never stop for little joys find no large ones.

The church is a shelter for the sinner, but not for his sins.

There is more religion in one smile than in a score of sighs.

If you want to set the pace, be sure you are on the right path.

To turn from another's sorrow may be to miss your best joy.

There is no harmony in any song in which the heart does not sing.

They who work as if the Master was ever near find Him always by them.

He has no real riches who does not put the treasures of friendship first of all.

It is easy to make a dollar go a long way when you get up speed on the down-grade.

A man is not charitable because he feels like giving; he is a miser and hoarder because he is afraid to give.

The preacher who really feeds his congregation will have no trouble in filling his church.

No man ever found that laying up treasures in heaven prevented his finding real treasures here.

The world may care little for theology, but it recognizes with joy the heavenly life and love.

The man who thinks he is weighty because he is worldly usually is short-weight when it comes to works.

A good many professions of religion are set up on the theory that people believe their ears rather than their eyes.

Many never write the check of success because they wait for the world's endorsement before they begin to draw it.

The people who are climbing into the ecclesiastical band-wagon are not the ones who are making the heavenly music in this world.

ITALY'S NAVY

New Battle Ship of the Dreadnought Type are Planned.

The Italian admiral has drawn up a bill asking for credit to the extent of £5,000,000 for the construction of four new battleships, loosely described as Dreadnoughts. There is good reason, however, to believe that the vessels about to be commenced will be a considerable advance on the British ship, says the London Chronicle.

The caliber of the guns is believed to be 35.5 inches, the weight of the shot fired from such guns being 1,200 pounds, as compared with 850 pounds of the Dreadnought's weapons. The Italian vessel is to carry eight of these guns, so arranged as to obtain the fullest efficiency possible from them.

The main armament will be arranged in the same way as that of the new British cruisers of the Indefatigable class. There will be four turrets, one at each corner of a rhombus, two being on the center line of the ship, and one on either broadside, one near the fore, and one near the after-center-line-turret. In this way it is possible for all the guns to be brought to bear on either broadside, and six ahead or astern.

The gun efficiency, with eight weapons arranged in this way, is the same as that obtained with ten mounted guns in the Dreadnought, apart altogether from the superior power of the 13.5-inch weapon over the 12-inch.

The speed of these new ships is to be in excess of that of the latest Italian battle ships now building, which is 22 knots, and they are to have a complete belt of nearly uniform thickness. In each of these respects they will mark a considerable improvement on the Dreadnought, and they will cost £250,000 more than that ship.

IT FOULLED HIM

Your wife told me she finally induced you to buy her the pet dog she wanted.

Yes, but I'm disappointed in the brute.

What's the matter? Isn't it a good healthy animal?

It's too healthy. I expected it to die long ago.—Philadelphia Press.



Avoiding Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is an eruptive disease, attacking persons of any age, but usually children, since, owing to its wide prevalence and exceedingly contagious character, few persons attain adult life without having been exposed to it. For this reason it is classed among the diseases of childhood.

It is the most serious of all the ordinary children's diseases, for, in addition to the direct mortality, which varies in different epidemics between two and thirty per cent of those attacked, it is prone to leave behind an acute or chronic disease of the ears, nose, or an inflammation of the kidneys, which may cause permanent deafness.

It is exceedingly contagious at all stages, from the very beginning until the last bit of skin has peeled off. This contagion is carried in the discharges from the nose and throat, and in the bits of skin thrown out in the final stages of desquamation, or "peeling," and it is very long-lived, persisting sometimes for months in handkerchiefs, bedding, clothing, and even the toys of the sufferer.

A scarlet fever patient should be treated in a room without carpets, window hangings, or upholstery—indeed, the room should be bare of all furniture, even books, except what is absolutely necessary. No one, except the nurse in charge and the doctor, should ever be permitted to enter the room, which should be in the upper story, and as far away as circumstances will permit from the living-rooms of the rest of the family.

The room should be always thoroughly ventilated—through the windows, the door being kept closed. Once a day the floor, walls and furniture should be wiped with a damp cloth wrung out in an antiseptic solution. No utensils should be carried from the room. The discharges, after having been mixed with a powerful antiseptic and allowed to stand an hour, should be transferred to another vessel outside the sick-room and immediately emptied into the sewer or cesspool.

Food brought to the sick-room should be transferred at the door to special dishes used only by the patient and nurse, and all waste food should be thrown into a vessel containing a disinfectant, or, better, burned. If there is a stove in the room, all soiled linen should be soaked for several hours or boiled before being taken away, and should not be mixed with the family wash.

Nurses leaving the room for necessary air and exercise should change the outer garments outside the door, and should avoid meeting or talking with any one outside the sick-room.—Youth's Companion.

SERMON IN ESPERANTO.

Unusual Scene at Congress Held in Cambridge, England.

The esperanto congress held in Cambridge, England, recently, which brought together 1,800 representatives of more than twenty nations, was the occasion of a sight which the world had never witnessed before. This was the preaching of a sermon and the conducting of the entire Church of England service in esperanto, the universal language. These devotional exercises were held at Great St. Mary's, the university church.

The preacher was Rev. J. Cypryan Rust, who had translated into esperanto all the hymns that were used. The scene was truly impressive. Here was an Englishman talking in a language which men of more than a score of different nationalities could understand with perfect ease, though many of them understood no other language save the tongue to which they were born.

When the congregation joined the Cambridge choir in singing the hymn: "Now thank we our God," with hearts and hands and voices—the effect was inspiring. The esperanto version of the hymn commenced thus:

"Nun estu Di' laudata.

For many, however, it was the Pope Pius X sent his special blessing to the Catholics in the Congress, and the Catholic church the Abbe Richardon of Roussels, Belgium, addressed his congregation in esperanto after the usual Latin mass.

At the same time Rev. W. Seible preached a sermon in esperanto at the Congregational church.

"All estas en la unu renkonti" is one of the phrases most frequently used by esperantists. It means "De-lighted to meet you."

You often see a stoop-shouldered man wearing shoulder braces, but they never seem to accomplish any more than ordinary suspenders.

Clouds come high, but we must have them.



THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

1191—Richard I. defeated the Saracens at Arsouf.

1207—Wallace defeated the English at Cumbuskenneth.

1458—Mohammed II. repulsed at Belgrade.

1622—Circumnavigation of the globe completed by the return of Magellan's ship to Spain.

1644—Valparaiso, Chili, founded by Pedro de Valdivia.

1647—English defeated the Scots at Pinkie.

1656—French sailed from Port Royal, S. C. against Menendez at St. Augustine, Fla. Founding of St. Augustine, Fla.

1684—Sir Humphrey Gilbert lost at sea.

1698—Capt. John Smith elected president of Virginia colony.

1699—Henry Hudson arrived in New York bay.

1691—Gustavus defeated Tilly at Leipzig.

1690—Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar.

1688—Jean Baptiste Colbert, celebrated Minister of Louis XIV. of France, died.

1751—New style of calendar adopted in Great Britain.

1765—Exile of Acadians from Nova Scotia announced.

1760—Montreal capitulated to the British.

1763—Detroit relieved from siege by Indians.

1768—Cyclone at Havana destroyed one thousand lives.

1776—American colonies first called the "United States" by Congress.

1781—Lafayette prevented the retreat of Cornwallis into North Carolina.

1781—London, Conn., burned by British.

1785—First newspaper exclusively for commercial topics issued at Boston.

1800—Haiti ceded to the British.

1804—United States ship "Intrepid" blown up in Tripoli harbor.

1807—Copenhagen surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart.

1812—French defeated the Russians at battle of Borodino.

1818—James J. Wallace made his first appearance on the American stage.

1829—Earl of Dalhousie finished his term of office as governor-general of Canada.

1835—John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, born.

1838—Ferdinand I. of Austria crowned at Milan.

1841—President Tyler vetoed the fiscal bank bill.

1846—John X. Mason of Virginia became Secretary of the Navy. Elias Howe invented his sewing machine.

1850—House of Representatives passed the fugitive slave bill. New Mexico and Utah territories organized.

1852—Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee made superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

1858—Gold found in Tangle river, Nova Scotia.

1861—Union force under Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.

1861—First provincial synod of the Church of England met at Montreal.

1862—Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland.

1865—President Johnson issued his second amnesty proclamation.

1870—French repulse declared and flight of the Empress Eugenie.

1873—Great Britain paid the indemnity awarded in the Alabama claim.

1874—Colorado for the first time went Democratic.

1876—Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, destroyed five hundred houses.

1879—Massacre of British residents at Canul.

1884—Parisians demanded that the government declare war on China.

1889—Apaches under Chief Geronimo surrendered to Gen. Miles in Arizona.

1891—The new Chilean government recognized by the United States. Tennessee Legislature refused to abolish the convict lease system. Centenary of Meyerbeer celebrated at Berlin. German government removed the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

1893—President Cleveland opened the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington.

1894—Twelve thousand tailors struck in New York City against the truck work system.

1895—Attempt made to blow up the Rothschild bank in Paris.

1898—United States commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. New Westminster, B. C., nearly destroyed by fire.

1901—President McKinley shot at the Buffalo exposition.

Naval Shake-up Begins

One of the most radical shake-ups in the history of the United States navy is now reported to be under way in the department, with especial reference to the personnel of the line on the battleships Pacific cruise. The purpose is to advance the younger men to the fighting line and send their elders to the coast, and it is said that of the eighteen captains who will command the ships on the long voyage fourteen will be men younger than the officers now in command.

Nike Telephone Rates On

The telephone companies in all the larger cities have notified their patrons that hereafter the lower rates for night messages will not be in force, all messages to be at the regular day rates. This change applies to the long-distance service.

Ocean-Rate War Spreads

The International Mercantile Marine Company has gone into the rate war by cutting the rate of passage to \$22.50 "to meet the action of competitors." This is virtually the winter schedule two months ahead of season.

ONIONS AND EGGS JOIN UNION.

Tomatoes and Peas Likewise Admitted—All Must Bear Label.

Garden truck bearing union labels is the latest thing proposed in Newburg, N. Y. Farmers in that vicinity have organized and asked for affiliation with the Central Labor Union, says the New York World.

The only rock in the path of the brand-new idea is whether a union label can be affixed to vegetables. If farmers can overcome this difficulty they will be welcomed by the labor unions and walking delegates will include kitchen inspection among their duties.

The farmers recently met at Searsville and formed the Orange County Union. Their idea is to cut out the middleman's profits and sell directly to consumers. For some years exactions by commission merchants have grown and profits to tillers of the soil have been cut. The plan is to form a company composed exclusively of members of the union to operate a large exchange in Newburg and deal directly with the people, selling union potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and garden truck of all kinds slightly below present non-union prices. To secure co-operation of the labor interests the farmers have asked to join the Central Labor Union.

Union men in Newburg are enthusiastic over the project and say they will need no compulsion to purchase union vegetables if the prices are lower. It is acknowledged, however, that the question of how to place union labels on goods is perplexing, and unless solved may keep the farmers outside the great works of organized labor.

It is maintained by some persons that every vegetable must be stamped. Thoroughness critics ask how it will be possible to label ripe tomatoes without squashing them. Others say it will not do merely to label pea-pods, but that each separate pea must receive its certificate of character. This would also create work for the unemployed, and there has arisen the problem of how squats can be labeled.

When it comes to eggs, some of the labor men say it may be necessary to include hens in the union. If this be done, the question of keeping them from working overtime and the matter of limiting their output will have to be solved.

The Nation of Shopkeepers.

Napoleon must have been right after all. We are a nation of shopkeepers. There is nothing in the shop we are not ready to sell at a price, says the London Saturday Review. We would do doubt sell the Great Seal if we could get a good enough offer from Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Shopkeepers follow, first editions of Walton, the portraits of Reynolds, of Rome—these and any other national belongings, only given a fat enough offer, we are happy to part with to any foreign nation that has the taste and money to buy them. We can put them up as gaily as Charles Surface did his portraits.

A man is foolish to go round looking for trouble unless he is strenuous enough to take a fall out of it.

BEST RIFLE SHOT IN THE ARMY.

SERGEANT N. A. BERG.

Signal honor has come to Sergeant N. A. Berg, company E, Second Washington Infantry, of North Yakima, Wash., after a brilliant contest won the President's match at the great national tournament, defeating the best military rifle shots in the United States. In addition, he got the best skirmish score in the President's match, taking seventh prize as well as first in the aggregate. He is also a member of the team that won the national regimental skirmish match.

Berg is a farmer and prefers bull's-eye shooting to wild game hunting. He entered the national match three years ago and made the first team from Washington his first year out. Berg will receive a handsome decoration and an autograph letter from President Roosevelt for his skill.

Policeman C. J. L. Sundberg, of Jamestown, N. Y., set a new world record with a police revolver, scoring 4,000 out of a possible 5,000 at 50 yards.

EVERYTHING FRESH.</

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Popular Public

HAVE WE BEEN UNJUST TO KOREA?

By H. B. Hulbert, Former Adviser Emperor of Korea.
Japan will bear watching. Those not intimately and correctly informed as to the feeling in that country cannot appreciate the importance Japan attaches to itself.
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And truly when one sat at the fireside of these people, and saw the self-satisfied countenances of the old folks at home and heard their intelligent converse, he was constrained to admire and envy the spirit of pride in which the Virginia gentlemen's family believed in themselves, in their home and their surroundings, and would not have changed them for a kingdom.

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The school must also develop the spirit of social or community service. I know of nothing better in this line than the plan used in Maine of organizing school improvement leagues.

It is desirable also for the school to become a social center, or at least one of the social centers, of the neighborhood. The school ought to play a large part in the life of the mature people of the community; and it may well act as a rallying center for the educational interests of adults as well as of children.

The school must definitely co-operate with other institutions of the community, such as the church, the grange, improvement societies, library, etc. In this connection there should be frequent joint meetings of teachers and school patrons for the discussion both of school topics and of subjects of general community interest.

THE EDUCATED MAN WINS.

By King Edward VII.

The competition in every branch of industry, especially in those branches which depend largely on science and art, is in these days severe, and it must be met by increased application and improved methods. The world is, I believe, better for such competition, but it behooves individual nations to use every possible effort to hold their own in the struggle. For this purpose higher education is an absolute necessity. However brilliant a man's natural talents may be, he is greatly hindered by the want of early training, and as a rule only those who have enjoyed a good education are capable of acquiring such proficiency in any branch of study as will enable them to succeed.

SECRET OF CONTENTED LIFE.

By Rev. Olin Scott Roche.
I have learned, in whatever state I am, therewith to be content.—Philip plane 4:11.

When St. Paul wrote these philosophic words he was in prison, dependent upon the charity of others and in peril of a violent death. He recommends "content" because it silences murmuring against the Supreme Being and destroys jealousy toward our fellows. It gives serenity to the mind, sobriety to the life and peace to the heart.

The apostle's other writings prove that he recognized that there is a spiritual as well as a genuine content. There is such a thing as righteous discontent, and it is absolutely necessary to all advancement, whether moral, social, intellectual or spiritual. St. Paul is speaking of physical wants and comforts, and not of moral or spiritual states. His great endeavor was to make men dissatisfied with their spiritual state; he was constantly urging them onward and upward.

But on the other hand, he teaches that there should be no anxiety about temporal things. Man is to do his utmost, but having done so, is not to worry. Character is the main thing, and whatever develops that is important, even if we are denied worldly success.

Then if you would be happy, strive to enrich the soul, seek supremely heavenly wealth with regard to the body, it is well to accept what Providence orders.

There are two good rules which may help somewhat toward the attainment of content. First, curb the imagination from dwelling sadly on things you do not possess. Many make their lives wretched and lose all interest in what they have by thinking constantly of what they have not. Whether it be wealth, position, fame or power, the one thing lacking is the one thing without which they cannot be happy. In our day the great cause for discontent seems to be that everyone is not a millionaire, and that, too, without special labor. Surely it is fortunate that we cannot all have our desire, else there would be no stimulus to effort and the world's work could not be done.

The other rule is to cultivate the habit of looking on the bright side of things. There is no cloud without its silver lining, no night without its stars. Disappointments come to everyone, but his is a weak nature that is overcome by them. They are necessary to keep down pride and to increase strength. Despondency checks exertion, but good spirits may achieve much. God has given each one of us much to enjoy if we have eyes to see it. Flowers, the songs of birds and all the beauties of nature are typical of His goodness. Principally possessions can chase little more than food and comfort and shelter, and if we possess these we ought not to be discontented. Let us look on the bright side of things.

Such rules will go far toward imparting the great virtue of content, but to be thoroughly efficacious they must be founded upon that vital principle which actuated St. Paul, namely, a perfect confidence in God's love and protection.

MEETING TEMPTATIONS.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.
Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:21.

There are few who would not rather do good than evil, few who do not desire the right way of living; but our difficulty is in summoning the will to walk therein; the problem is not that of determining the right, but that of reaching and realizing it. He makes a great mistake who fails to credit mankind with desires for righteousness.

But how soon and easily are we discouraged. When we would do good we find evil so often present and in such power that at last, becoming convinced that insuperable difficulties lie in the path of virtue, it does not seem worth while to attempt to tread it. The weak-willed are thus baffled before they really begin.

Others struggle on, seeking freedom from sin by stern self-denial, by rigidly excluding from their lives all the long list of things that experience or opinion has pronounced dangerous or evil. Life is given to the effort for negative righteousness. But it may well be questioned whether either the individual or the race is ever substantially better for negative righteousness.

The path to the heights where man ought to tread is not indicated by "Don't's" alone. The significant sin is that we put ourselves solely on the defensive, imagining that the only thing we possibly can do is to hold the fort against our foe. But the defensive has everything to lose in defeat and nothing to gain by victory. Temptation must be assailed.

Virtue is not something preserved; it is something attained; it is victory. It is not the maintaining of ourselves as we are; but the mounting of what we ought to be. The life that moves on to larger and better things misses the assaults of many otherwise damaging temptations, for it simply sweeps them before it.

A man never overcomes evil until he learns to justify it and to deny its right to any place in his life. Antipathy to the base and unworthy is developed in proportion as the appetite for the good and worthy grows. Morality is largely a matter of good taste—that is, the ability to distinguish between that which is elevating and that which is degrading, and the cultivation of the desire for the things helpful.

You are not likely to overcome evil while you are entertaining it in your heart. The sin against which we are helpless are the ones to which we are hospitable. But neither is one likely

to reach any worthy ideal by simply emptying the heart of all things evil. What we need is not so much a smaller number of vices to lament as a larger number of active, aggressive virtues to occupy our energies. He is good who is positively good for something, not he who is innocent of anything. What you really are can never be determined by the most minute enumeration of what you are not. There are too many whose sole conscious virtue lies in what they are not.

Cultivate the virtues and the vices will take care of themselves. The development of the good is the death of the bad. There is never an hour nor a circumstance of life, never so much as a chance passer on the street or a flower by the wayside, but that in them we find either good or ill; the thought and potency that helps or hinders.

He who fares forth in cheerfulness of heart, seeking to find good and to do good, discovers that the foes he once feared flee before him; some of the temptations turn out to be illusions, and obstacles once mountain high sink to the plain. Step out daily for better, happier things, and the base and evil will have decreasing power and attraction for you.

Health is not in shutting out disease, but in crowding in vigor, sunshine, cheer and strength. Health of the heart comes in the same way. Cease to think of sin; seek the good and true, the things kindly and helpful, the thoughts fair and wholesome; set in the heart the ideal of the best of all lives, the life that subdued sin by seeking to serve God and love man, and life shall find the vigor of virtue.

Short Meter Sermons.

Hidden sins are hard to heal.

Cursing yesterday does not correct today.

The selfish heart is always short-sighted.

Only a dead faith lies wrapped in formality.

No language is more eloquent than a life of love.

The beautiful life loses no time looking for a mirror.

They who never stop for little joys find no large ones.

The church is a shelter for the sinner, but not for his sins.

There is more religion in one smile than in a score of sighs.

If you want to set the pace, be sure you're on the right path.

To turn from another's sorrow may be to miss your best joy.

There is no harmony in any song in which the heart does not sing.

They who work as if the Master were never near find Him always by them.

It is no real riches who does not put the treasures of friendship first of all.

It is easy to make a dollar go a long way when you get up speed on the down grade.

A man is not charitable because he looks like giving ice in January and coal in August.

The preacher who really feeds his congregation will have no trouble in filling his church.

No man ever found that laying up treasures in heaven prevented his finding real treasures here.

The world may care little for theology, but it recognizes with joy the heavenly life and love.

The man who thinks he is weighty because he is wordy usually is short weight when it comes to works.

A good many professions of religion are set up on the theory that people believe their own rather than their eyes.

Many never write the check of success because they wait for the world's endorsement before they begin to draw it.

The people who are stumbling into the ecclesiastical band wagon are not the ones who are making the heavenly music in this world.

ITALY'S NAVY.

New Battle Ships of the Dreadnought Type are Planned.

The Italian admiralty has drawn up a bill asking for credit to the extent of £2,000,000 for the construction of four new battleships, loosely described as Dreadnoughts. There is good reason, however, to believe that the vessels about to be commenced will be a considerable advance on the British ship, says the London Chronicle.

The "entire" of the guns is believed to be 13.5 inches, the weight of the shot fired from such guns being 1,200 pounds, as compared with 850 pounds of the Dreadnought's weapons. The Italian vessel is to carry eight of these guns, "so arranged as to obtain the fullest efficiency possible from them."

The main armament will be arranged in the same way as that of the new British cruisers of the Indefatigable class. There will be four turrets, one at each corner of a rhombus, two being on the center line of the ship, and one on either broadside, one near the fore and one near the after center-line turret. In this way it is possible for all the guns to be brought to bear on either broadside, and six ahead or astern.

The gun efficiency, with eight weapons arranged in this way, is the same as that obtained with ten mounted in the Dreadnought, upon altogether from the superior power of the 13.5-inch weapon over the 12-inch.

The speed of these new ships is to be in excess of that of the latest Italian battle ships now building, which is 23 knots, and they are to have a complete belt of nearly uniform thickness. In each of these respects they will mark a considerable improvement on the Dreadnought, and they will cost £250,000 more than that ship.

It Fought Him.

Your wife tells me she finally induced you to buy her the pet dog she wanted.

"Yes, but I'm disappointed in the brute."

"What's the matter? Isn't it a good healthy animal?"

"It's too healthy. I expected it to die long ago."—Philadelphia Press.



Avoiding Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is an eruptive disease, attacking persons of any age, but usually children, since, owing to its wide prevalence and exceedingly contagious character, few persons attain adult life without having been exposed to it. For this reason it is classed among the diseases of childhood.

It is the most serious of all the ordinary children's diseases, for, in addition to the direct mortality, which varies in different epidemics between two and thirty per cent of those attacked, it is prone to leave behind an acute or chronic disease of the kidneys, or an inflammation of the ears which may cause permanent deafness.

It is exceedingly contagious at all stages, from the very beginning until the last bit of skin has peeled off. This contagion is carried in the discharges from the nose and throat, and in the bits of skin thrown off in the final stages of desquamation, or "peeling." It is very long-lived, persisting sometimes for months in handkerchiefs, bedding, clothing, and even the toys of the sufferer.

A scarlet fever patient should be treated in a room without carpets, window hangings, or upholstery. Indeed, the room should be bare of all furniture, even books, except what is absolutely necessary. No one, except the nurses in charge and the doctor, should ever be permitted to enter the room, which should be in the upper story, and as far away as circumstances will permit from the living-rooms of the rest of the family.

The room should be always thoroughly ventilated through the windows, the door being kept closed. Once a day the floor, walls and furniture should be wiped with a damp cloth wrung out in an antiseptic solution. No utensils should be carried from the room. The discharges, after having been mixed with a powerful antiseptic and allowed to stand an hour, should be transferred to another vessel outside the sick-room and immediately emptied into the sewer or cesspool.

Food brought to the sick-room should be transferred at the door to special dishes used only by the patient and nurses, and all waste food should be thrown into a vessel containing a disinfectant, or better, burned. If there is a stove in the room.

All soiled linen should be soaked for several hours or boiled before being taken away, and should not be mixed with the family wash.

Nurses leaving the room for necessary air and exercise should change the outer garments outside the door, and should avoid meeting or talking with any one outside the sick-room. Youth's Companion.

SERMON IN ESPERANTO.

Unusual Scene at Congress Held in Cambridge, England.

The esperanto congress held in Cambridge, England, recently, which brought together 1,300 representatives of more than twenty nations, was the occasion of a sight which the world had never witnessed before. This was the preaching of a sermon and the conducting of the entire Church of England service in esperanto, the universal language. These devotional exercises were held at Great St. Mary's, the university church.

The preacher was Rev. J. Cyprilan Rust, who had translated into esperanto all the hymns that were used. The scene was truly impressive. Here was an Englishman talking in a language which he had never learned.



REV. J. CYPRILAN RUST.

guage which men of more than a score of different nationalities could understand with perfect ease, though many of them understood no other language save the tongue to which they were born.

When the congregation joined the Cambridge choir in singing the hymn: "Now thank we all our God, With hearts and hands and voices," the effect was inspiring. The esperanto version of the hymn commenced thus:

"Nun estu Di laudata.

Per manoj, voĉoj, koroj!"

Pope Pius X sent his special blessing to the Catholics in the congress, and the Catholic church in the Abbey of Brussels, Belgium, addressed his congregation in esperanto after the usual Latin mass.

At the same time Rev. W. Sebbs preached a sermon in esperanto at the Congregational church.

"Mi estas ĉarmita via renkonti!" is one of the phrases most frequently used by esperantists. It means "De- lighted to meet you."

You often see a stoop-shouldered man wearing shoulder braces, but they never seem to accomplish any more than ordinary suspenders.

Clouds come high, but we must have them.



THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.

1101—Richard I. defeated the Saracens at Arsouf.

1207—Wallace defeated the English at Cambuskenneth.

1450—Mohammed II. repulsed at Belgrade.

1522—Circumnavigation of the globe completed by the return of Magellan's ship to Spain.

1544—Valparaiso, Chili, founded by Pedro de Valdivia.

1547—English defeated the Scots at Pinkie.

1565—French sailed from Port Royal, S. C., against Mendez at St. Augustine, Fla. Founding of St. Augustine, Fla.

1594—Sir Humphrey Gilbert lost at sea.

1608—Capt. John Smith elected president of Virginia colony.

1609—Henry Hudson arrived in New York bay.

1634—Gustavus defeated Tilly at Leipsic.

1650—Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar.

1683—Jean Baptiste Colbert, celebrated Minister of Louis XIV. of France, died.

1751—New style of calendar adopted in Great Britain.

1755—Exile of Acadians from Nova Scotia announced.

1760—Montreal capitulated to the British.

1763—Detroit relieved from siege by Indians.

1768—Cyclone at Havana destroyed one thousand lives.

1770—American colonies first called the "United States" by Congress.

1781—Lafayette prevented the retreat of Cornwallis into North Carolina.

1783—New London, Conn., burned by British.

1792—First newspaper exclusively for commercial topics issued at Boston.

1800—Malta ceded to the British.

1804—United States ship "Intrepid" blown up in Tripoli harbor.

1807—Copenhagen surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart.

1812—French defeated the Russians at battle of Borodino.

1818—James J. Wallack made his first appearance on the American stage.

1828—Baron of Dalhousie finished his term of office as governor general of Canada.

1833—John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, born.

1838—Ferdinand I. of Austria crowned at Milan.

1841—President Tyler vetoed the fiscal bank bill.

1840—John Y. Mason of Virginia became Secretary of the Navy. Elias Howe invented his sewing machine.

1850—House of Representatives passed the fugitive slave bill. New Mexico and Utah territories organized.

1852—Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee made superintendent of the West Point Military academy.

1858—Gold found in Tangier river, Nova Scotia.

1860—Union force under Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.

1861—First provincial synod of the Church of England met at Montreal.

1862—Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland.

1865—President Johnson issued his second amnesty proclamation.

1870—French republic declared and fight of the Bismarck's Eginburg.

1873—Great Britain paid the indemnity awarded in the Alabama claims.

1874—Colorado for the first time went Democratic.

1870—Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, destroyed five hundred houses.

1870—Massacre of British residents at Canul.

1884—Aristians demanded that the government declare war on China.

1880—Apaches under Chief Geronimo surrendered to Gen. Miles in Arizona.

1891—The new Chilean government recognized by the United States.

Tennessee Legislature refused to abolish the convict lease system. Centenary of Meyerbeer celebrated at Berlin. German government removed the prohibition of the Importation of American pork.

1893—President Cleveland opened the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington.

1894—Twelve thousand tailors struck in New York City against the task-work system.

1895—Attempt made to blow up the Rothschild bank in Paris.

1898—United States commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. New Westminster, B. C., nearly destroyed by fire.

1901—President McKinley shot at the Buffalo exposition.

Naval Shake-up Begun.

One of the most radical shake-ups in the history of the United States navy is now reported to be under way in the department, with especial reference to the personnel of the line on the battleships which are to take part in the forthcoming Pacific cruise. The purpose is to advance the younger men to the fighting line and send their elders to the rear, and it is held that of the eighteen captains who will command the ships on the long voyage—fourteen will be men younger than the officers now in command.

Night-Telephone Rates on.

The telephone companies in all the larger cities have notified their patrons that hereafter the lower rates for night messages will not be in force, all messages to be at the regular day rates. This change applies to the long-distance service.

Ocean Rate-War Spreads.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has gone into the rate war by cutting its east-bound charge to \$22.50 "to meet the action of competitors." This is virtually the winter schedule two months ahead of season.

ONIONS AND EGGS JOIN UNION.

Tomatoes and Peas Likewise Affiliated—All Must Bear Label.

Garden truck bearing union labels is the latest thing proposed in Newburg, N. Y. Farmers in that vicinity have organized and asked for affiliation with the Central Labor Union, says the New York World.

The only rock in the path of the brand-new idea is whether a union label can be affixed to vegetables. If farmers can overcome this difficulty they will be welcomed by the labor unions and walking delegates will include kitchen inspection among their duties.

The farmers recently met at Searsville and formed the Orange County Union. Their idea is to cut out the middleman's profits and sell directly to consumers. For some years exactions by commission merchants have grown and profits to tillers of the soil have been cut. The plan is to form a company composed exclusively of members of the union to operate a large exchange in Newburg and deal directly with the people, selling union potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and garden truck of all kinds slightly below present non-union prices. To secure co-operation of the labor interests, the farmers have agreed to join the Central Labor Union.

Union men in Newburg are enthusiastic over the project and say they will need no compulsion to purchase union vegetables if the prices are lower. It is acknowledged, however, that the question of how to place union labels on goods is perplexing, and unless solved may keep the farmers outside the breastworks of organized labor.

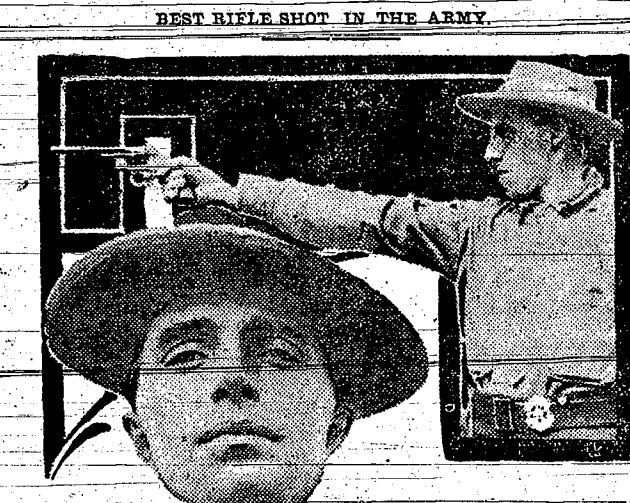
It is maintained by some persons that every vegetable must be stamped. Thereupon critics ask how it will be possible to label ripe tomatoes without squashing them. Others say it will not do merely to label pea-pods, but that each separate pea must receive its certificate of character. This would also create work for the unemployed. Then there has arisen the problem of how succotash can be labeled.

When it comes to eggs, some of the labor men say it may be necessary to include hens in the union. If this be done, the question of keeping them from working overtime and the matter of limiting their output will have to be solved.

The Nation of Shopkeepers.

Napoleon must have been right after all. We are a nation of shopkeepers. There is nothing in the shop we are not ready to sell at a price, says the London Saturday Review. We would not doubt sell the Great Seal if we could get a good enough offer from Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Shakespeare follows first editions of Walton, the portraits of Reynolds, of Romney—these, and any other national heirlooms, only given a fat enough offer, we are happy to part with to any foreign nation that has the taste and money to buy them. We can put even up as coolly as Charles Surface and his forbears.

A man is foolish to go round looking for trouble unless he is strenuous enough to take a fall out of it.



SERGEANT N. A. BERG.

Signal honor has come to Sergeant N. A. Berg, company E, Second Washington Infantry, of North Yakima, Wash. Berg, after a brilliant contest, won the President's match at the great national tournament, defeating the best military rifle shots in the United States. In addition, he got the best skiffish score in the President's match, taking seventh prize as well as first in the aggregate. He is also a member of the team that won the national regimental skiffish match.

Berg is a farmer and prefers bull's-eye shooting to wild-game hunting. He entered the national sports first year and made the first team from Washington his first year out. Berg will receive a handsome decoration and an autograph letter from President Roosevelt for his skill.

Policeman C. J. L.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. MERR, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription prices: One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, 50c; Three Months, 25c.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Grayling, Michigan, SEP. 19.

Home Circle Department

Grave thoughts as they fall from the Pen-Pleasant Evening Reveries.

Column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they take the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

PEASANT NEIGHBORHOODS.

One's pleasure, after all, is much affected by the quality of one's neighbors. Even though one may not be on speaking terms with them. A pleasant neighbor is a surety better than a disagreeable one. A house that has a lot of being inhabited is a house that has a lot of being inhabited. A house that has a lot of being inhabited is a house that has a lot of being inhabited.

Waking to see the glancing, cheer-fraught light of the window of a cold night, or when they, as evening deepens, gradually creeping from the parlor to the upper stories of the house near by. We like to watch the little children going in and out of the door, to play or to school. We like to see the white-robed baby by dancing up and down the window in its mother's arms.

Which, though we are no Paul Pry, we will assert to make a pleasant neighbor to those who live for comfort instead of show.

Sad, indeed, some morning, on waking, it is to see the blinds down and the shutters closed, and to know that death's angel, while it spared our neighbor, has crossed that of our cheerful neighbor. Sad to miss the white-robed baby from the window, and see the little coffin at nightfall borne into the house. Sad to see the innocent little faces pressed at evening against the window pane, watching for the "dear papa" who has gone to his long home.

A neighbor must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in idleness, nor in useless pastime, nor in querulous complaint, but in constantly steady living and accomplishing his duty, and when the occasion comes he must be ready to help.

It is very indecorous and troublesome ambition which cares so much about what the world says of us, to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say, to be always in a hurry to hear the echoes of our own words.

Some who will not swear by the name of God, but who will say "by George" or "by jingo," or by something else, often cry out, "Good heavens, or mercy on me," and the like. These are the beginnings of a bad habit. They are to be avoided, and what acorns are to be sown.

A CHAT WITH THE GIRLS.

I heard someone, perhaps it was a friend, say the other day that, for the first time, a girl had been considered as a disgrace to enter a high school or college. I read, now we know some sensible girls who do not consider themselves disgraced if they are found helping their mothers, and moreover we know that what the above mentioned grade said is true in many instances.

Society at the present day demands that girls shall be what they call accomplished, and to fulfill this demand the mothers of Christendom teach their daughters that a knowledge of all that belongs to life's duties at home is not one of the requirements, that manual labor must be consonant with degrading manual cultivation. And so their little hands slip idly over the piano keys, they wait in the most approved style, stammer a little, French or German, quote poetry, and society says they are accomplished. Doubtless they are and by-and-by, as all modern fashion has it, they will be a husband.

Now is there one of their boasted accomplishments that will help to make or bless a home? We know that music is pleasant, and home is not home where there are no songs or sweet harmonies; but a knowledge of the piano will not help a woman discharge her wifely duties, and a smattering of French or an ability to wait gracefully, will do but little towards preparing a palatable dinner for a husband when he comes home hungry. For a girl to have not less ability than her mothers had, the evil

all lies in the principles imbibed in early years. If mothers will teach, by word and deed, that idleness is an accomplishment, then what may we expect? Where shall we look for the true women, the blessed homes in the years to come? The woman who would fill life's station nobly and well, cannot learn too much. If she falls in her home she will fall in all, for there rests the basis of her ultimate success.

EXCELSIOR-EUREKA.

Never in the history of any country, in any age, has there been such a mighty work before the youth of our land as there is today; and we might say never were young men as ignorant of it and uninterested for their work. Each one wants the other to row the boat while he catches the fish. All seem to believe in luck. Let us say to you, young men, that pluck wins more battles than luck. Wishing is the easiest way in the world to get a poor living. Looking for the fortunate star to rise is like standing on the ocean's strand waiting and watching for wealth-laden ships to come over the sea that never "put out." Wishing brings a small income, and the taxes on it are enormous. Don't say the world owes you a living—until you have earned one. Idleness in boys and girls is the blackest curse of any land. There is just as great a work and just as noble for the young woman as for the young man. When the girls, in earnestness, cast aside the loose cloak of vain fickleness, and donning the beautiful garments of laboring purity, come forth from the sickly chamber of the "accomplished" asking "What shall we do?" and bearing the motto "Woman's ability shall see light," then the boys will become more earnest, more temperate, more like men. Dear young people be not afraid or ashamed of labor. Hard hands, strong arms, and sun-burned faces are honorable. Take "Excelsior" for your motto, and if you are patient, in a few years you can surely write under it that other good word, "Eureka."

SCHOOL LAW.

Some Important Changes Made by the Legislature.

The truancy or compulsory law as amended by the last legislature specifically provides that all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years shall attend school the entire school year and the attendance must be continuous and consecutive. Under existing laws children who are taught in a private or parochial school in the branches usually taught in the public schools, upon the completion of the work in such schools shall satisfy the county commissioner or superintendent of schools that they have completed the work of the eighth grade are exempt. All children holding eighth-grade diplomas from the public schools are exempt. The trustee officer is authorized to secure the written statement of a competent physician when it is claimed that children are physically unable to attend school, and children over 14 years may be excused by the county commissioner or city superintendent on recommendation of the school board. Children between 12 and 14 while attending confirmation classes conducted for periods of not to exceed five months in those years are exempt. The rural school-truancy officer shall be appointed by the sheriff as heretofore, but in addition to this the sheriff shall be responsible for his acts and direct his course under the law. The truancy officer must investigate cases of truancy reported to him and within 24 hours give a formal written notice to the parent and in case of failure to comply with the notice the truancy officer shall, within three days, make complaint against the parent. If found guilty such parent shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or imprisoned in the county jail. This takes the discretionary authority away from the justices and if guilt is proven they shall levy a fine.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, Sept. 16, 1907. Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. F. H. Bum, President in the chair. Present: Trustees Connine, Peterson, Kraus and Amidon. Absent: Trustees Fournier, and Clark. Meeting called to order by the President.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved. Trustee Fournier entered and took his seat. Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the Hon. President and members of Common Council of the village of Grayling.

NAME	C.M.D.	ALWD.
1. S. H. Co. Mdse	\$ 35	35
2. Chas. Howland, Reb. on cement walks	16.20	16.20
3. C. Howland, rebate on cement walks	82.60	82.60
4. Carl Krempke, rebate on cement walk	7.33	7.33
5. Grayling Electric Co. service, Aug.	63.40	63.40
6. A. Kraus & Son Mdse.	1.80	1.80
7. W. Sorenson	1.65	1.65
8. A. E. Newman, surveying	2.00	2.00
9. J. Jorgenson, rebate on cement walks	5.40	5.40
10. Chas. Howland, Reb. on cement walks	13.68	13.68

EXCURSION BAY CITY, DETROIT TOLEDO

AND POINTS IN OHIO BEYOND TOLEDO. VERY LOW FARES FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

TICKETS GOOD GOING OCTOBER 1st LIBERAL RETIERS. Only train leaving Grayling 11:55 a. m.

For particulars consult agents

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

11. Chas. Howland, Reb. on cement walks 6.75 6.75. [Signed] R. D. CONNINE, H. PETERSEN, A. KRAUS, Committee.

Moved and supported, that the petition of C. T. Jerome et al. relative to the construction of manholes, be referred to the committee on streets. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the petition of the Crawford County Farmers' Telephone Company be referred to the committee on streets. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the council adjourn. Motion prevailed. H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

During the remaining part of September I will reduce the price on the work on shirtwaists as follows: Fancy wash shirtwaists with tucks, lace and insertion, also fancy Jap. sleeves, usual price \$1.25, I will now make it for 75 cents; usual price of silk waists \$2.00, I will now make them for \$1.25. MRS. GEORGE YOUNG, Next door to Frank Tetu.

Health in the Canal Zone.

The high wages paid make it a mighty temptation to our young artisans to join the force of skilled workmen needed to construct the Panama Canal. Many are restrained, however, by the fear of fevers and malaria. It is the known fact that those who have used Electric Bitters, who go there without this fear, well knowing they are safe from malarious influence. Electric Bitters on hand—Cure blood-poison too, biliousness, weakness and indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, etc. Fournier, druggist, 25c.

Hardgrove Happenings.

Mr. Earl Criss is visiting his sister now at Hardgrove.

Miss Lavina Carr called on Mrs. H. S. Buck, Sunday.

Also, Mr. Glen Owen called on Mrs. Buck, Sunday.

Mrs. A. H. Buck started for her home in Linton, Tuesday.

A Human Appeal.

A humane citizen of Richmond, Ind., Mr. U. D. Williams, 107 West Main St., says: "I would tell parents with weak lungs to take Dr. King's New Discovery, the only remedy that has helped me, and truly comes up to the proper recommendation. It saves as much as all other throat and lung remedies put together. Used as a cough and cold cure the world over. Cures asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, hoarseness, and phthisis, stops hemorrhages of the lungs and builds them up. Guaranteed at L. Fournier's drug store, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Lost and Found.

Lost, between 9:30 p. m., yesterday and noon to-day, a billious attack, with nausea and sick headache. This loss was occasioned by finding at L. Fournier's drug store a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed for biliousness, malaria and jaundice, 25c.

Lovell's Locals.

C. F. Dickenson went to Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday. He has just sold the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 25 T. 29 to Michael Sox of Toledo, Ohio, who will commence immediately to clear it up and settle on same.

Nelson C. Cotabish has purchased the M. Dyer farm. Mr. Dyer has purchased 80 acres near Vanderbilt.

Michael McMannan got his toe too close to the elevator chain, lost one toe and pinched two more quite badly. Dr. Knapp dressed the wound.

Another sad accident occurred Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock. George Gibson's little boy, Robert, about two years of age, unnoticed by his parents for a few moments, went to the river and was drowned. Interment Friday at Lewiston. The family have the sympathy of the friends and neighbors.

Our Highway Commissioner Geo. F. Owen is doing a good job removing some of the stumps and stones from our highways. Let the good work go on.

Mrs. Davey of Toledo, Ohio, is here enjoying the scenery and breathing the pure air.

600 black bass were planted in Shoe Pack Lake, Thursday.

Friday the Douglas Co. had the misfortune of losing one of their horses. They were pulling stumps when one

If It's Neuralgia

and those sharp, shooting, agonizing pains drive you almost crazy, take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and get relief. They drive out the pain by their soothing effect upon the nerves. When taken as directed they are harmless, and leave no bad after-effects. That's the reason they are so popular with all who use them. Your druggist can tell you what others in your locality think of them.

"I do positively think that Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are the best medicine ever put upon the market. I find them so restful and soothing, and without any bad after-effects, that I am sure to take them as soon as I am troubled with neuralgia so that my system would just ache and quiver, and I cannot take anything but these pills. No one that suffers with neuralgia need fear to take them as I know they will not form a habit, for I have used them so often that I could not take them. Just one in the morning when I feel bad, and I can do my work all day."

MRS. W. H. BURKETT, Macon, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, or will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, the money will be refunded. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Metivier, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Everything neat and sanitary. Agent for White's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the ninth day of September, A. D. 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry J. Fisher, deceased.

Cornelia H. Fisher having filed in said court her petition praying that she be appointed administratrix of said estate, be granted a license to administer on said estate.

It is ordered that the seventh day of October, A. D. 1907, at one o'clock in the afternoon at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate to appear at said hearing and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

WILLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

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WILLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

1878. 1907. The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 19

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink, Maud Henderson Co. at the Opera House, Monday.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

L. L. Roberts has purchased the property at Cheney.

Maud Henderson Co. at the Opera House, Monday.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

WANTED—A nurse, girl to look after a young child. Enquire at this office.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

For Sale—A span of young horses and two good cows. E. C. Dutton, Grayling, Mich.

H. A. Bauman is home from the U. S. lumbering camps for a visit with the family.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Mr. Michelson has rejuvenated the painting of his elegant home, making it as bright as a new pin.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

There were almost continuous thunder storms during Sunday night, and over two inches of rain.

LOST—Two Yale Lock keys, on a small ring. The finder will please bring them to this office.

On Typo, Miss Laura London is in attendance at the Osgood Co. Fair at Gaylord this week.

Fournier's Drug Store is head of school supplies of every description and prices are right.

anson's house is practically new and will be one of the most modern and artistic in the village.

At last we have them, a very artistic photograph at \$2.00 per dozen. Call and see them. Gallery open Saturdays and Sundays. M. LAUE.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVANTAGE office.

For sale for winter by order of your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Hand in your order now.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. E. Aebi, Grayling.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S 1/2 Sec. 2, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 81 acres by Dey & Power, Springport, Mich.

H. G. Benedict of Beaver Creek, brought in a lot of Duchesse of Oldenburg apples last week that were as good as could be desired.

Maud Henderson next week. A change of program every night. Reserved seats for sale at Fournier's 15, 25 and 35c.

Leave your orders for hard or soft coal for next winter's use at H. Bates Livery Barn. Prices will be right and prompt delivery guaranteed. sept 12-14

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Times for one year for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five times any progressive farmer.

For a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for good. S. H. Co.

Maud Henderson will be here Monday 23rd for all week. They have a strong troop and will certainly please the people.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

Dishes of all kinds for sale. Cakes and saucers, 40 cents per set. Pitchers and tumblers at 5 and 10 cent counter. At Jewell and Ryan, on Cedar Street, at Metcalf's old meat market.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfied. S. H. Co.

The "hole in the ground" which the people have been attentively watching, is down 2800 feet and yet in solid rock, since passing the salt vein. This is the end of the contract and work is stopped for the present, though everybody hopes it progresses far enough to know what comes next.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Mrs. H. J. Osborne announces her fall millinery opening for this week Saturday, Sept. 21st. All the ladies are cordially invited.

The word "thousand" on the new \$1,000 certificate is said to be misspelled. Look among your change and see if it isn't so.

Harry J. Cox, cashier of the Roscommon State Bank of Roscommon, and Miss Gertrude Clune, of Cheboygan, were married last week.

Richard Head, of South Branch was in town Tuesday with a big load of Duchesse of Oldenburg apples which were well high perfection.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Larson, nee Lena Peterson, have returned to live in Grayling, to the pleasure of their many old time friends.

Charles Z. Horton of Frederic, brought in a nice lot of Green Gaige plums from his orchard last week. This section is bound to excel in fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Michelson of Johannesburg are rejoicing over the arrival of a new son, on the 13th inst. They are nearly as happy as Grandpa.

E. E. Hartwick of Jackson joined his family here last week. They will remain some time yet, while he is attending to business in this part of the state.

A. Trumley returned home last Thursday from a two months visit with friends and relatives in the northern part of the state, looking so as he had enjoyed the vacation.

A new comer arrived at the home of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis LaMotte. Mrs. Paul. Lovely gave birth to a fine baby boy Tuesday, Sept. 10. Dr. Insley introducing the little stranger.

A new railroad bridge is being built across the river, which will be double track. It was greatly needed to accelerate the switching of trains at the south end of the train sidings.

Mrs. Osborn has returned from her utility exploration trip to the cities and our ladies are on tip toe of expectation awaiting the opening of the new styles.

STRAYED—From my premises, three calves 3 weeks and 2 heifers 2 1/2 years are red and 1 red and white spotted muley, one of the heifers is a red muley and one red and white. Fred Shultz, Roscommon.

There was a lot of "The Old Boys" and their best girls took the train yesterday for the Soldiers' reunion at Gaylord. As our "Old Man" was in the game, we were not able to get their names.

Capt. Henry Funck of South Branch who played the first football in this county, is now reaping his reward. The yield will not be large this season but the increased value will fill up his bank account.

FOR SALE—As I am leaving for Washington, I will sell all my household goods way below cost. If you need anything, please call and get prices. James C. Harvey. One block east and south from school house.

The fine weather of the last ten days has nearly completed the crop of corn, much of which is now safe, and doubled the yield of late potatoes, besides securing the growth of this year's seedling of clover.

E. J. Yousburg of the Hotel Bryant, of Detroit and Charles P. Downey of the Hotel Downey, in Lansing, have leased a tract of 3,700 acres of land in Roscommon county, and will use it as a game preserve. The lease extends over a period of five years.

It is reported that three young men at Mackinaw City, Sunday, fired their rifles into a building where dynamite was stored. All three were killed and the town shaken up in great shape, doing considerable damage and frightening the people.

Fire did \$20,000 damage to the Citizens' Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Standish the 13th. The wood-working department was completely destroyed. It is said there is ample insurance to cover the loss. The plant will be rebuilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanard have gone to Burt, Saginaw county, for a vacation while he is more fully regaining his strength, which has been slowly but surely coming for the past month. His friends will be glad to see him fairly on his feet again after his eight months' knout.

According to a new law all physicians and nurses who file their birth certificates properly made out in black ink with the township clerk or the board of health at least ten days after the birth, will receive a compensation of 50 cents for each certificate. The money is paid to the physicians by the county.

To were glad last Monday to welcome to our home our nephew, Charles C. Barlow, assistant manager of the Hamilton Republican Club, of Chicago, the largest organization of its kind in the United States, and one carrying an immense weight in shaping public affairs in their city and state, as well as in the nation.

Judge Sharpe has made his assignments for dates of holding circuit court in the 34th judicial circuit for the ensuing two years, beginning January 1st next. The only change of dates is in Ogemaw, where the October session will after this year begin on the fourth Monday of the month instead of the third as heretofore. The change is made on account of court conflicting with the October session of the board of supervisors.

John Felling, from Washburn, Wis. where he has been working for two years, is home on a visit.

There was quite a railroad wreck near the Dowell factory Saturday afternoon. A train of logs on the side track started down grade and struck a freight train going north, as they were passing the switch, demolishing two box cars and one flat. A brakeman was considerably shaken up and bruised as the trains came together but not seriously injured.

The Laur Bros. are shipping two carloads of apples from Gaylord to Cincinnati this week. This is the first car load shipment of apples ever made from Gaylord and marks a new epoch in our history. The tables have turned. Instead of importing, Otsego County is getting a reputation for apples as well as potatoes. This is a suggestion for the farmers. Gaylord Herald.

The postoffice department has issued the following order to postmasters: No postmaster is permitted to rent a lock box to any patron that will not keep it locked. You are directed to inform all box renters who are in the habit of leaving their boxes unlocked, that unless their boxes are kept locked hereafter, such boxes will be closed against the renters and the rent paid therefore forfeited.

The crop report just issued shows that the percentage of northern Michigan are considerably better than those of the other sections in most things. The condition of corn for instance, compared with an average, shows the central and southern portions at 77, while the northern counties are 81. On potatoes the condition here is 83 as compared with 70 and 78 in the other sections. On the estimated yield of rye the northern and southern counties are a tie.

Mrs. Frank Freeland has just returned from Detroit, where she went to attend the wedding of her only son Jesse E. Schoonover, of Detroit, and Miss Cora Goodall, of Lapeer, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. D. I. Sutherland, pastor of the Calvary Church. It was a happy gathering and many costly presents and an abundance of rice. The happy pair will be at home to their many friends after Sept. 15th at the Watkins Pony Farm of Birmingham, Oakland Co., Mich.

John W. McGraw, of Bay City, is clearing land for a big sheep ranch north of Standish, in Cassida county, where he owns a large tract of land. He has a portable saw mill working up the timber which yields about \$5,000 to 100,000 feet of pine and other timber per acre. The tract comprises several thousand acres. He will stock it as soon as fenced and buildings for ranch-hands, etc., are erected with fine sheep from Wyoming, which are best to withstand our cold winters, and will be mostly Shropshires—Detroit Times.

Candidates for the Republican nomination for governor are getting numerous among the present state officers. Lieut. Gov. Kelly and Auditor General Bradley are avowed candidates. Gov. Warner's friends are hustling him for a possible third term, while numerous persons are trying to induce Attorney General Bird to become a candidate on the strength of his position in the matter of the taxation of express, telegraph and telephone companies. Probably the constitutional convention and special session of the legislature will bring out more contestants.

Died—Sunday, Sept. 15, in this village, Mrs. Johanna Hanson, aged 96 years. Mrs. Hanson was born in West Kipping, Denmark, in 1821, and came to this country in September, 1880. She leaves two sons, John Hanson and Rasmus Hanson, and three daughters, Mrs. Bay of Lewistown, Mrs. Ann Johnson and Mrs. Mary Rasmussen, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Funeral services were held yesterday at the Danish Lutheran Church of which the deceased was an ardent member. A large attendance and profuse floral decorations showed the high esteem of her relatives and friends. She is at rest in Elmwood cemetery.

The state fair closed with the fireworks exhibition Friday night, and when dawn broke next morning nothing could have appeared more ill-fitted to the spot where the tented city stood so proudly yesterday. All premiums were paid by 1 o'clock. The largest amount collected by one exhibitor was rewarded the Michigan Premium Stock Farm of Davidsburg, which carried away cattle prizes amounting to \$523 and sheep awards of over \$70. Barring a little bad weather, which cut down the attendance somewhat, this year's fair has been a decided success, unmarred by serious accidents and untroubled by disorder.

Miss Bessie Ayers, sister of Frank Ayers, M. C. engineer, who has resided here for several years past and is now a teacher in Maple Forest, was visiting in Flint the first part of August, and while calling with her cousin in the country near that city, were both bitten by a dog which proved to be infected with Rabies, after which the young man went at once to the Pasteur Institute at the University, and after examination sent for Miss Ayers, who went down last Saturday. Here was but a slight scratch on the cheek and she had given the subject but little thought as there was no suffering from it, but the authorities felt it was not safe to take the risk of no treatment. It is hoped there will be no ill effect. It is better to be safe than sorry.

Just Received
Another Lot of

Lemonade
AND
Water Sets!

We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prices with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use
SLEEPY EYE
FLOUR

NO BETTER MADE

FOR SALE AT

CONNINE & CO.

You are not
Going Blind
If we can help it.

If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with head aches, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye strain and other defects of vision due to error of refraction. There is no guess work in our method. Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier
DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity
Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED

Banking hours 9 to 12--1,30 to 4:00 p. m.

Schoolchildrens
Wearables

Vacation will soon be over--and the boys and girls will need clothes before school opens. We have just received our fall and winter line of boys and childrens clothing, shoes, caps and hosiery.

CALL AND SEE

our line of Boys' "HERCULES" Suits at \$5.00 They will out wear any two ordinary \$5.00 or \$6.00 suits.

Warranted

all Wool, Moth and Waterproof. Linen Lined Pants.

We have also just received our new Fall and Winter

line of "Queen Quality" Shoes

for Women. All styles in Kid, Patent and Dress Leather at

\$3.00 and \$3.50.



Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.
Central Drug Store
N. POLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drug"

SOMETHING NEW

in Box Paper and Writing Material.

Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper.

New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Avalanche

O. F. ALLEN, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 1, 1934.

INSURED HAS RIGHTS

GUARD FOR POLICY HOLDER DECLARED BY COURT.

Decision is that he can rescind contract if fraud is shown—Train runs into tornado in Pennsylvania.

The Appellate division of the Supreme Court, sitting at Saratoga, N. Y., has handed down a most important decision. The effect of the decision is that where an insurance company is guilty of fraud on a policy holder at the inception of the contract, the policy holder, on discovering the fraud, can rescind the contract and recover all the premiums paid, with interest, and the defending company must stand the loss that ensues from its wrongdoing. The case at issue was that of John Moore, a lawyer and editor of the Elmira Telegram, against the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York. The case was tried in Elmira before Justice Lyon in May, 1930. Justice Lyon found that the fraud alleged had been committed. When this statement was made to Mr. Moore personally at the New York office, declared the policy should be rescinded, but charged the plaintiff with the cost of the company for carrying the life insurance for fourteen years and gave to plaintiff damages of only \$202. Mr. Moore at once took an appeal, asking that Justice Lyon's decision on the fraud be reversed. The case was argued before the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, sitting at Saratoga, N. Y., and the decision was handed down today. The decision establishes a precedent in this line of cases, and it is probable that it will be carried to the Court of Appeals. However, in that event, the insurance company will have to give a bond.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	97	38	Brooklyn	62	71
Pittsburg	79	53	Cincinnati	75	79
New York	77	53	Boston	50	80
Philadelphia	70	59	St. Louis	40	94

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Philadelphia	80	50	New York...	62	70
Detroit	78	54	Boston	58	76
Chicago	79	55	St. Louis	59	77
Cleveland	76	57	Washington	40	89

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Columbus	.90	64	Kansas City	.74	76
Toledo	.88	66	Indianapolis	.73	80
Minneapolis	.78	73	Milwaukee	.71	80
Louisville	.77	77	St. Paul	.58	64

FLYER HIT TORPEDO.

Roof of car is torn off—Crashers in panic.

The fast Reading express for Pittsburgh had a remarkable experience near Reading, Pa., when a flying torpedo tore off the roof of one car and caused a panic among the passengers. When the train stopped, the wreckage of the roof was seen to be a small, round object, which many thought the emergency brakes had been applied. Just before the train rushed into the tunnel shaped cloud it became as dark as night and rain fell in torrents. The roof was carried away in the cloud.

Give Up for This Year.

Walter Wellman has been forced by adverse winds to abandon his daring plan to reach the north pole by the use of a huge airship. After two years of preparation and the expenditure of a large sum of money, his hopes have been disappointed, and the announcement has been received that he will give up the attempt for this year and return home.

Weight 525 and Is Growing.

Physicians at the Kings county hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., have a most remarkable case of elephantiasis. The patient is Mrs. Juliette Felt of Brooklyn, a widow, 63 years old. Before she was attacked by the disease she weighed 149 pounds. She now weighs 525 pounds and is gaining daily in size.

Long-Lost Week Found.

While fishing his nets off Van Zuren Point in Lake Erie, Gus Ormsby, a fisherman, discovered the wreck of the propeller Dean Richmond, which was lost with all on board in a storm in October, 1903. The Dean Richmond carried a cargo of lead and copper ore valued at \$200,000.

Three-Minute Diphtheria Cure.

Announcement of the discovery of an antitoxin that will kill diphtheria germs in the living human organism within three minutes has been made at the Ohio State university by Prof. Bylie, physiological chemist, as the result of an exhaustive technical and intricate series of tests.

Season's Fatalities in Alps.

The toll of summer victims of Alpine accidents is the heaviest ever recorded. Eighty persons were killed and twenty-two injured in ninety accidents this year, against the previous record, seventy-six fatalities in 1906 in seventy-one accidents.

Twenty-Five Persons Killed.

Twenty-five persons were killed and many were hurt in the wreck of an excursion train on the Boston and Maine Railroad near New York, N. Y., the result of a blunder by a telegraph operator.

Allied Army Makes Sudden Move.

The allied Franco-Spanish army made a sudden and successful move on Tadmert, Morocco, where the Moors were massed in force. The camp of the latter was destroyed by the bombardment and the enemy was put to flight, leaving many dead on the field. The French lost one man killed and six men wounded.

Cars in Race, Hit Buggy.

While racing down Second street in Wisconsin, Minn., two automobiles collided with a buggy in which were Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Holden. Mrs. Holden was fatally injured.

PUPILS SHOW DEFECTS.

One-third of school children of Nation Physically Ailing.

That about one-third of all the school children in the United States, or about 12,000,000 boys and girls, are ailing, their proper growth and physical defects that could be remedied is the gist of a report made by a committee of prominent educators, headed by Charles O. Burlington, formerly of the board of education of New York City. This committee has investigated conditions among school children, not only in New York, but in Boston, Chicago and other cities. "Based on the physical defects and mental conditions of 1,400 school children of New York City," says the report, "it is estimated that 12,000,000 of the children of the United States have physical defects more or less serious, which should receive attention from parents and physicians. If the percentages revealed by the board of health in New York should be maintained throughout the country, and it seems likely that they would be, as defective breathing are found in rural as well as urban schools, there must be 1,400,000 tracheitis and bronchitis, 1,400,000 enlarged glands and 1,400,000 with defective breathing in the United States. In New York City the estimated figures are: Malnutrition, 48,000; enlarged glands, 187,000; and defective breathing, 180,800—a total of 415,800."

MANY CHILDREN ARE AFFLICTED

Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis spreads in New York City.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York City is assuming alarming proportions, according to the reports of hospital physicians who have the disease under observation in the hope of discovering the germ which is supposed to be responsible for the infection. There are now under treatment in various hospitals between 300 and 400 children who have the disease well developed and most of them will be helpless cripples for the rest of their lives. The limit of the infantile paralysis germ, led by Dr. J. F. Terrell, chief of the department of the hospital, and reported that the present epidemic was in its earlier stages, and is still in progress. But in spite of the fact that several hundred afflicted children have been examined—the trail of the germ is no more clear than it was at first. The present epidemic began about the middle of the summer and has grown steadily. Neurologists say it is probable at its height and that the approach of cooler weather will gradually lessen its ravages.

PINDS LOST CHILD IN CHICAGO.

Woman Succeeded in Hunt for Daughter After Many Years.

Chicago, June 1.—Edithan Conn, received news the other day from the police of Chicago that her daughter, Miss Eleanor Wickless, whom she has not seen for more than forty years, is alive in that city. When Eleanor was 2 years old, forty-two years ago, Gustave Wickless and his wife separated. He took the child to his home in St. Louis, Mo., and she remained there until she was 14 years old, when she was married to a man named Wickless. She obtained trace of her in Rochester, and followed it to Chicago. Being a poor woman, she could not make search in person, and wrote to the Chicago police, and they helped her. Mrs. Wickless is planning either to visit her daughter or to have Miss Wickless journey to Fair Haven.

TRACK WALKER RUN DOWN.

Given Life to Save Those Aboard

Francisco Levita, a track walker of the Pennsylvania railroad, gave his life to save those of several score of passengers on the Chicago limited the other night and brought to the notice of the railroad the fact that train wreckers, who terrorized the road in the springs are at work again. Levita discovered that the spikes and fastenings of a section of the track at Ardmore, Pa., had been removed. He knew that the express was almost due. With the tools he carried Levita drove the spikes again and replaced the fishplates. Just as he was putting the last bolt in the last place the express rounded the curve. So intent was he on his work that he did not notice it and the engine threw him down the embankment. He died in the hospital.

SEE DANGER OF COAL FAMINE.

Pennsylvania Operators Predict Shortage Before Mid-Winter.

Operators say that the coal situation is growing serious throughout Pennsylvania, and it is freely predicted that before midwinter there will be a famine in many sizes. The supply of water has already become a serious problem in the anthracite region. The Reading company is compelled to send between thirty-five and forty tank cars of water to its collieries daily to keep them in operation. Both anthracite and bituminous operators are selling coal from stored stocks to supply the demand.

Mother Loses Life in Vain.

Two little sons of August Pumpke in Dubuque, Iowa, played matches during the absence of their mother and set fire to their clothing. The mother returned to find them in flames, and was fatally burned trying to save them. The children died soon after the fire was quenched and the mother a few hours later. The house was destroyed.

\$100,000 of Taxes Is Stolen.

A \$100,000 shortage was discovered in the accounts of the State tax commission in New Orleans. The police are searching for Charles E. Letton, chief clerk of State Collector Fitzpatrick, who is charged with the defalcation. This is the third defalcation in six months in the State tax department.

Great Swindler Goes Crazy.

Lois A. Gourdin of Chicago, who duped half a million people in twenty years and whose operations netted him nearly \$5,000,000, became a raving maniac in the government prison at Atlanta, Ga. He has been removed to the government asylum for the insane in Washington.

Cause of Big Failure.

Revelation has been made that the big stock firm of E. B. Havens & Co. of New York was wrecked by a large loss charged to the account of a woman who denies that she ever speculated or authorized anyone to do so for her.

Big Copper Mines to Close.

The Amalgamated Copper Company will close its big mines at Butte, which employ 10,000 men out of work. This action, which is caused by overstock of metal, has demoralized stocks.

Find Undeclared Laces.

Laces and jewelry worth several thousand dollars which were found in the home of a young woman of French lineage, when they landed in New York, were confiscated by customs officials.

BANDITS LOOT TRAIN

Rifle Mail of the Great Northern's Limited.

Hold-up at Rexford, Mont., Latest of Repeated Attempts to Rob Trains—Indians Make Gold Discovery in Alaska.

Two masked bandits early Thursday held up and robbed the Great Northern's Oriental Limited train six or seven miles west of Rexford, Mont. They found the regular through safe empty and stole a quantity of registered mail. This is the latest of a series of robberies on the Great Northern trains of large sums, and recalls the fact that about two years ago two train robbers, after serving sentences in prison, tried to blackmail the company out of \$50,000 by threats to blow up trains. Heavy charges of dynamite were found under several bridges after the threats were made. In the hold-up Thursday morning the robbers crawled over the tender and at the point of their guns commanded the engineer to stop the train. Then they ordered the engineer to go back with them to the express car, and instructed him to tell the express messenger, mail clerk and baggage man to go back into the coaches. While this was being done the robbers kept up a non-stop fusillade with their guns to terrify the passengers and keep them within the coaches. After the messenger, baggage man and mail clerk had left their cars, the robbers went through the mail cars and robbed the sacks of a large quantity of registered mail. Then they went into an express car which carried an overflow of mail, baggage and express, and which contained a regular through safe. They attempted to blow open. After exploding three charges, the safe was opened and it was found to be empty. The robbers did not enter the regular express car in which the messenger had been riding. On finding the safe empty the high-topped bandits turned themselves to the regular mail car, and after firing a parting volley, disappeared.

CHICAGO MAN LOSES SAVINGS.

Thieves Torture Him in Home and Get Seven Hundred Dollars.

Two masked robbers invaded the home of Isaac Chaley, 50 years old, 602 Sangamon street, Chicago, tortured the man until he revealed the hiding place of his valuables, and then escaped with \$700, the savings of a lifetime. Chaley, after he had been kicked and beaten, visited the police station and told of his loss. The victim of the robbery was badly injured and almost crazed with grief over the loss of his property. Chaley said that he was awakened by a noise and saw a man crawling through a window of the room in which he slept. A second man followed and both seized him before he could make an outcry. They pointed revolvers at him and demanded his money. When he declared he had no valuables they seized him by the throat and dragged him from the bed. They continued to beat him and threatened to kill him. One of them held a lighted match to Chaley's bare foot and then Chaley revealed the hiding place of his money. With tears streaming down his face Chaley watched the robbers rip open a mattress and secure the money, \$225 in gold and silver and \$475 in bills, which he had concealed. Then he pleaded with the men to leave him an amount of his money, which was refused. They then turned on him and laughed at him as they escaped through the window.

FIND RICH VEIN OF GOLD.

Indiana Make Discovery and Klondike Fever Breaks Out Again.

The Klondike gold fever has broken out anew at Siskiwit, according to Brig. Gen. George E. Elliott, commander of the United States marine corps, who has just returned from a trip of inspection in the Northwest. Gen. Elliott says a rich vein of quartz has recently been uncovered on an island forty-five miles from Siskiwit, which yields a heavy percentage of gold. The discovery, as he told to the press, was made by two Indians while fishing nearby. The Indians told the news to a Presbyterian clergyman at Siskiwit. A company opened the vein and succeeded in mining and transporting to Siskiwit in canoes ninety tons of ore. This one shipment yielded after payment of freight more than \$10,000. The knowledge of the find, soon spread, and the island now is practically all staked out by gold seekers.

TO CURTAIL FEDERAL POWER.

Gov. Sheldon Favors Barring U. S. Judges from Enjoining States.

Because of the restraining order granted by Judge Munger of the federal court in Lincoln, Neb., to prevent the railway commission from scheduling Gov. George L. Sheldon's declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment taking from federal courts the right to enjoin State officials from enforcement of State laws. "I believe the federal courts have abused the privilege of the injunction enough to justify such action," he said. "Too many State laws have been tied up by the interference of the federal courts. I do not believe the makers of the constitution ever contemplated such use of the injunction in the hands of the federal courts."

TRIP TO NORTH A SUCCESS.

Member of Mikkelsen Party Reports Progress in Exploration.

Prof. Stephenson of Mikkelsen's party, who led the steamer Korymbos at Fort Yukon on Sept. 2, Stephenson said he was carrying dispatches. He reports that the members of the Mikkelsen party made the trip north over the ice and were successful. They encountered many hardships during the trip from Herschel Island and up the Mackenzie river and toward the Porcupine. He reports the party all well and safe.

Street-Car Riot in Price.

A serious riot took place early Wednesday morning at Twenty-fourth and Utah streets, San Francisco. A number of employees, while running a car of the United Railroads into the barn at this point, were attacked. During the fight five carmen were wounded, one of them is believed fatally.

Southwest Limited in Wreck.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train No. 12, the Southwest Limited, was derailed at North Junction, Mo., resulting in serious injury to Engineer Farish and Fireman Huber. None of the passengers was injured. The train was delayed four hours.

Lustania Makes New Record.

The big liner Lustania reached New York, making a new record from Queens-town, but failing to wrest first place in record racing from the Deutschland.

ATTACK ON ORIENTALS.

Vancover Mob Wrecks Quarters of Japanese and Chinese.

A special from Vancouver, B. C., says: Following a riot Saturday evening in Vancouver, in which Chinatown and the Japanese quarters were raided and damage done amounting to \$15,000, a further demonstration occurred later in which Kichiro Ishii, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce and Consul Saburo Hismidzu of Seattle were the central figures and in which riot a number of people were bruised and injured by broken bottles and flying bricks in the hands of a frenzied mob. Baron Ishii and Consul Hismidzu finally made their escape through the mob and the affair was immediately cabled to Tokio.

Coinciding with the riot was the arrival of a steamship having on board at least 100 Japanese. With a common impulse the mob surged to the waterfront, and, as soon as the Japanese came down the gang-plank, they were met by the rioters. Seven or eight of the Japanese were unceremoniously picked up and thrown into the Burrard pier.

Still further rioting occurred when a crowd of about 4,000 laborers started on the waterfront, they were finally quelled by the police, after about twenty arrests had been made. Chinatown was roped off and the quarters of the orientals guarded by the police. Baron Ishii gave out an interview, in which he stated that he had cabled to Ambassador Kaneko at London, apprising him of the stirring scene.

Indemnity from the city to the amount of \$25,000 will be claimed. Mayor Bethune declared the indemnity will not be paid, and the affair will be taken up with the dominion government.

Saturday night's rioting was the worst in the history of Western Canada. International complications are looked for.

ALPS CLAIM 17 VICTIMS.

High Temperatures in Switzerland Make Climbing Hazardous.

Seventeen deaths and thirty injured make the casualty roll of the Alps this year. The mountain guides expect this summer to be largely increased by the season. The heat, now prevailing in Switzerland and the recent earthquake epidemic have combined to make climbing especially hazardous. Avalanches are continually forming and falling in the most unexpected places, owing to the intensely hot weather.

The Simpson, always noted for the serious avalanches falling from the Gletsch glacier, was early in July the scene of an immense fall of snow and rock, owing to the bursting of a glacier lake on the Bodner, caused by the heat. A somewhat similar fall swept down the St. Gothard line near Lucerne.

On the St. Bernard avalanches have been frequent during the past fortnight, and the dogs have been busy engaged in seeking treasures. They have been overwhelmed by snowfalls. Last week three Italians were swept away on the Swiss side of the pass. Their bodies have not been found and may not be seen again for years.

Scarcely less dangerous are the wonderful ice avalanches or "eislawinen," which are among the wonders and perils of the Jungfrau. The Matterhorn, the Piz Bernina and the Jungfrau are the most famous. These marvelous falls of glittering, gleaming ice consist of thousands of sparkling tons of shattered and twisted seracs or ice needles, which have fallen from the glaciers and been precipitated down the mountain by the heat of the sun and the action of the weather. The huge falls or caravans of ice are a terrible sight, and the climber without a guide who rashly ventures into their vicinity after sunrise.

2-CENT FARE LAW NULLIFIED.

Pennsylvania Judges Declare Status Unconstitutional.

Judges of the Supreme Court in Commonwealth v. Philadelphia, declared unconstitutional the 2-cent railroad fare law passed by the last Legislature. The case on which the decision was made will be at once taken to the State Supreme Court.

The 2-cent fare law was enacted by the Legislature as a result of agitation during the last political campaign, all parties pledging themselves in favor of it. The bill, however, was introduced and reading, made a strong fight against the law, but both branches of the Legislature passed the bill by practically unanimous vote. The law was to go into effect Oct. 1.

The Pennsylvania was the first to attack the law. The contention of the company was that the 2-cent rate was fixed without any investigation as to whether the railroad could make a fair profit under the law, which the company asserts it cannot do.

Paokers Reject France Plan.

In connection with the strike of the wagon drivers in New York City a committee representing the drivers called upon George Moyan, counsel for the Employers' Association, submitting an offer for a settlement of the strike, but Mr. Moyan refused to consider negotiations with the men.

Brief News Items.

A Portuguese stowaway aboard the steamer Huella, told that he would be deported on reaching New York, dropped overboard at Sandy Hook, taking the life buoy with him. It is believed he lived to swim to shore.

The Slovo, published at St. Petersburg, printed in rumor—after an understanding had been concluded with Emperor William and President Roosevelt in regard to the protection of the Atlantic coast during the absence of the Atlantic fleet in the Pacific.

The Kansas board of railway commissioners ordered all roads in the State to put in a flat 2-cent fare, beginning Oct. 1.

A bitter fight is on between the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania railroad and it is said the latter may withdraw its contract for 147,000 tons of steel rails.

Henry H. Rogers and Charles Pratt of New York, as defendants, were on a "verdict" in Boston in \$500,000 suit brought by Caldwell and H. Raymond of Somerville for royalties alleged to be due for the use of a process for rendering petroleum and its products non-explosive.

MARCH OF THE G. A. R.

Veterans Parade Through Saratoga N. Y.

Gov. Hughes and National Officers. Lead Line Through Blaze of National Colors and Then Review. Bands—Flag Draped Grant's Bier.

Martial music, the old war-time tunes to which the soldiers of the Civil War had marched in many campaigns, awakened Saratoga at an early hour Wednesday—the day of the parade of the veterans who attended the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was expected that 15,000 paraders would be in line and the weather, which was unfavorable in the early morning, gave promise of brightening before the hour scheduled for the start.

Significant of the faithfulness of the veterans was the fact that the parading distance was reduced to one mile—the shortest ever fixed for the national encampment. For the first time the parade was limited to members of the Grand Army instead of being open to all survivors of the war.

The national colors covered the fronts of buildings, were fastened at every convenient point, strung in rows at short intervals across the streets and completely covered the interior of the great convention hall, where the sessions of the encampment were held.

Flag Recalls Gen. Grant.

One of the features of the parade was the presence of a big flag which covered the body of Gen. Grant on its way from Mount McGregor to the tomb. In custody of the grandeur guard, commanded by Col. E. M. Stewart of St. Louis, of which every man was over six feet tall and each representing one of the forty-five departments of the G. A. R., this old flag brought up the extreme rear, escorted by the whole parade and being carried at last along the whole line of review.

As planned the national officers in carriages with Gov. Charles E. Hughes led the line, the chief of staff in command being J. Cary Wilkins of Toledo. The department of New York State, though omitted by seniority to fifth place, selected as hosts the left of the line, which included a representation of every department, including Alaska, and of every branch of the service.

The day's program began with a reception at Congress hall, the New York State headquarters, in honor of Gov. Hughes at 11:30 a. m. At 12:30 luncheon was served by the department of New York to the Governor, Commander in Chief Robert B. Lusk and his staff, past national officers, department commanders and the other distinguished guests. Meanwhile there had been reunions of the various organizations.

The real business of the convention began Thursday with the annual address of Commander Brown, reports of officers and committees and election of officers.

VACATIONISTS IMPORT-TYPHOID.

Physicians Declare Them Responsible for Spreading Disease.

If Chicago people had stayed at home during their vacations this summer and drunk good lake water, the health department would not be coping with nearly 200 cases of typhoid, as is the case at present. This is the conclusion of the health officers, who have made an exhaustive investigation of the situation. They wondered what was causing so much typhoid, as the city itself is healthy enough. Calling for facts from attending physicians, the health department learned that 91.9 per cent of the total number of typhoid were contracted outside the city. This figuring was made on the basis of known cases. There may be many other cases in the city for all the Board of Health knows, as a number of otherwise careful doctors have a habit of reporting to the department. The number of typhoid cases directly traceable to the outside vacation habit is much larger than last year, when the percentage was placed at 33.

The "beautiful sparkling spring water" which many a resort prospectus tells about is good enough to swim in, but the Chicago health department would advise vacationists to keep away from the lake along a creek of the real thing from Lake Michigan for drinking purposes. The doctors think some way that a man is more apt to take typhoid when traveling than when at home attending to his business. They do not wish to be understood as "knocking" on the vacation habit of course. They merely want to warn people so that vacationists may be taken on an intelligent basis.

City Trend of Negroes.

In the concluding installment of Ray Stannard Baker's series on the color line in the American Magazine, an explanation is given of the trend of the colored population in the United States. It is that they feel the lack of schooling for their children in the country and the lack of police protection. The difficulty of keeping a supply of good labor is causing the owners of the big plantations to sell off small farms to the more thrifty negroes.

To Be Named New York.

It is announced from Washington that the President and the Navy Department have reached a decision to name one of the two 20,000-ton battleships authorized by the last session of Congress the New York. The armored cruiser now bearing that name will be rechristened Saratoga to perpetuate the name in the navy of the historic old vessel with that title, which has been condemned and is about to be broken up. The other of the two giant battleships authorized has been named Delaware.

Told in a Few Lines.

Mrs. W. H. Turner of Kansas City and Baltimore Medical College of that city for \$10,000 damages, charging that she had wrongfully obtained the body of her late husband for dissection and had lost the head.

STEAMSHIP'S FAST TRIP.

Lustania Crosses the Atlantic in Five Days and 54 Minutes.

After a spectacular ocean race against time, which held the attention of the world for five days, the Lustania reached Sandy Hook lightship. The giant turbine liner of the Cunard Line made the voyage from Queens-town in 5 days 54 minutes.

The Lustania beat the best time ever made by her sister ship, the Emerald Line, the Lusitania—five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes—by over six hours, but was thirty-five minutes behind the time set by the Hamburg-Altonaer liner, Deutschland.

Sixty-one years ago the little steamship Europa of the Cunard Line, with old-fashioned engines, crossed the Atlantic from Liverpool to New York in eleven days and three hours, breaking the world's record at that time. Then began the contest for supremacy of the sea which led to the building of the fleet.

The Lusitania's record of five days, seven hours and twenty-five minutes, made from Queens-town to New York in 1894, was at an average speed of 21.81 knots over a course of 2,779 miles.

Then the North German Lloyd and American lines began to battle for the western coast from Southampton to New York, which was held between 1893 and 1894 by the steamships Paris, New York and St. Paul of the American Line. The St. Paul in 1896 made the voyage in six days and thirty-one minutes.

Then the North German Lloyd Company, put over the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser and the new vessel in 1897 became the maritime wonder of the world, when it made a record of five days, twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes from Southampton to New York.

The Kaiser's vessel set a new record in 1899, when it steamed from Cherbourg to New York, a distance of 3,670 miles, in five days, eighteen hours and fifteen minutes. This record was lowered in the same year by the Kaiser to five days, sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes.

A CRIMINAL ENIGMA.

Constantine, Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Gentry, Remains in Prison.

The authorities of Cook county, Illinois, most soon deal with a criminal enigma, whose crime shocked the whole county and led to the crusade against law-breakers which for the time being almost freed Chicago of criminals. This man is Frank J. Constantine, slayer of Mrs. Louise Gentry. The fellow has spent several months in jail and his trial is about to open. It will be one of the most fought over in Cook county for, though there is little doubt in the public mind that Constantine is the murderer, he will be able to defend the evidence against him is all circumstantial. The prisoner is of Italian birth and his mother runs a grocery store in New York.

Although he admits nothing, the police assert that they have him positively identified and that they not only have his own admission of his identity, made when he was arrested in New York, but that he made statements about the crime. Mrs. Gentry was a young woman, married but a year, and lived in a flat where there were other occupants of similar tastes. Her husband was a man of some means and they lived in a refined manner. In the latter part of 1909 a young man, named Constantine came to live in the same flat and made the acquaintance of the Gentrys. He spoke of fine family connections and conveyed the impression that his people, who he said, lived in New York, were rich. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Jan. 6, 1909, Mrs. Gentry, fully dressed, in street attire, passed down the stairs from her apartment and ran the bell of a neighbor's office on the ground floor, who, upon opening the door, saw her fall to the floor. Her throat was slashed almost from ear to ear and there was blood all about her and trailing down the stairs. She pointed up the stairway in mute testimony that the attack had occurred there. In four minutes she died.

Constantine at once pointed to Constantine because he had disappeared, leaving his hat behind. From that time on he was a year Frank Constantine was hunted as suspected criminals seldom are hunted, the chase leading through three continents, being participated in and urged on constantly by an aggravated police force aroused by a series of dastardly woman-murders in Chicago.

Constantine was arrested in New York after his capture he

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS

GETS AFTER WESTERN UNION.

Michigan Starts Suit to Enforce Compliance with State Laws.

Proceedings to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to pay the State of Michigan \$75,000 for its failure to comply with State laws have been commenced by Attorney General Bird. The charge is that the telegraph company has for six years ignored the statute of 1901 requiring foreign corporations doing business in Michigan to file articles of incorporation and pay a franchise fee. The court is asked to impose the penalty provided for such failure, of \$1,000 per month. Attorney General Bird has also asked the Governor to bring to the attention of the Legislature in special session the question of the taxation of telegraph and telephone companies which he asserts are escaping their just share of taxation, while paying dividends on large amounts of watered stock.

HIGH POST FOR FARMER'S SON.

Stephen Langton Appointed to Oxford Chair of Archaeology.

Stephen H. Langton, a former Monroe boy, has been elected to the chair of archaeology at Oxford university, England, and will assume his duties on Oct. 1. Mr. Langton completed his work in the district school and entered the Monroe high school in 1888, walking the ten miles to and from his home. After graduating in 1892 he entered the Michigan university, graduating four years later and winning the scholarship given by the Michigan university to Columbia and Union. His work at the eastern colleges was of such standard of excellence that after a post-graduate course, in which the degree of LL. D. had been earned, he was sent on the important mission to study the ruins of the nations of the past.

55 AMOUNTS TO \$73.04.

Railroad Superintendent to Receive Benefit of Small Sum.

A \$5.40 piece deposited in the Meriden Savings bank of Meriden, Conn., fifty-five years ago to the account of W. B. Linsley, now comes to the sum of \$73.04. The deposit was made by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, which has grown to the sum of \$73.04—almost fifteen times the original amount. Mr. Linsley was seven years of age when the deposit was made for him Sept. 30, 1832. The account was opened by his grandfather. The incident was forgotten when the young man launched out into the world for himself and it was not until a few days ago on the receipt of advice from the bank.

PROSPECT OF BIG BOOM.

New York Company Will Develop Water Power and Land.

It is understood that the deal will go through in New York at a meeting of the North American Development Co., which is backing the Wilson company in that section, whereby the Double mills, flouring rights and power dam in the city of Ypsilanti will be transferred to this company, which is linking up a series of dams along the Huron. The plans of the company extend over a wide range, but it will be a matter of a very few years when a cheap, but high power will be furnished and that section will enjoy a great manufacturing boom.

10,000 ACRES RECLAIMED.

Van Buren, Cass and Kalamazoo Counties Drain Better Land.

The drain commissioners for Van Buren, Cass and Kalamazoo counties met in Kalamazoo the other afternoon and made final settlement for the building of the four-county ditch. The ditch is one of the largest in that section of the State and constructed at a comparatively low cost. This was because of the fact that the dirt was easy to handle. The cost was \$2,500. It is estimated that 10,000 acres of land which have been entirely useless heretofore will be put in condition for cultivation.

GUARD AGAINST TYPHOID.

State Board of Health Urges Action on Part of Public.

Renewed efforts are being made by the State health department to awaken the public to the necessity for guarding against typhoid fever. The season of the year when typhoid fever is now approaching, and as the summer has been dry the probability is that in a circular now being sent to all cities and towns in the State the disease has not been absent for years. He urges health officers everywhere to pay particular attention to the sanitary conditions in their respective jurisdictions and add in cleaning up the places where the germs of the disease are likely to multiply.

USDS FUNDS UNLAWFULLY.

Twenty Per Cent of State Schools Spent Primarily Money Illegally.

It has been found that of the 7,247 school districts of the State, about 20 per cent have used primarily funds unlawfully, paying out the money for other purposes than that for which the law in this manner has been notified that it will be expected to make the teachers' fund good.

Break Deadlock in Ninth.

Chairman Frost of the Ninth District Republican Committee Ended the Most Famous Deadlock in the Party's History.

At the other afternoon of voting at the annual convention of the Republican party of the Ninth district, Delos Fall of Calhoun county as the third candidate on the "con-con" ticket.

Angry Bull Kills Man.

Capt. Joseph H. Quinn, one of Rockland's oldest pioneers and one of the best known men of Ontonagon county, was gored and torn to death by an angry bull.

LOSES LIFE FOR A PRESENT.

Young Man Drowns as a Result of Forgiveness.

Frank Kramer lost his life for a wedding present. He was in Menominee with his father and purchased a wedding present for a cousin. On returning to Cedar River he forgot to take the present when he went ashore from the boat. Returning to get it he is supposed to have mislaid his footing and drowned. His absence was attributed by his parents to his being at the wedding. The next morning when his father went to the boat he found the body in the river.

SAVE HOME FOR BIRDS.

Reservations in Gulf of Mexico Maintained by Audubon Societies.

To make of the unknown inland region of the Gulf of Mexico one great reserve for the birds of the nation is the project which, it is announced, will be immediately undertaken by the National Association of Audubon Societies, says the New York Post. Reports of a dangerous and difficult exploration of the remote sea isles of the coast of Louisiana from the Sabine river to Pass a Loutre have been received from H. H. Kopman, the ornithologist, who was dispatched by the association several months ago in quest of complete information on this practically unknown territory of the United States. As a result it has been decided to add to the reservation tract it possible, to the reservation of twenty-seven similar islands now maintained by the Audubon workers east of the Mississippi mouth, an undisturbed haven for the hosts of birds looking for breeding places.

Applications for the right to retain for this purpose such of these islands as are government property will be made by the Audubon association to the Federal authorities in the near future and every effort will be exerted to secure similar rights on islands held by private interests. On the formation of their coast reservation east of the Mississippi prompt assistance has been given the Audubon workers by the government in the acquisition of island territory, but they have found it a heavy financial burden to acquire similar rights from private holders. With the island stretch both east and west of the delta of the Mississippi acquired, this country will afford its birds the most extensive and useful breeding reserve in the world.

The Kopman explorations, as reported to William Dutcher, president of the association, will prove a valuable addition to geographical, as well as ornithological records. Many islands not named on the official charts have been discovered, and several colonies of birds were found whose existence in these particular regions had been previously only conjectured. In all, some 22,700 pelicans, terns, black skimmers, herons and gulls were found in breeding condition. Although on islands of the present Audubon reserve the birds have become so tame that they pay practically no attention to man, in a great many of the remote regions just visited they exhibited signs of fear which showed unmistakably that they were frequently molested even in these inaccessible breeding grounds.

Most curious of all the observations made by the Audubon expedition were the "mudmounds" of the passes of the Mississippi outlet. These mud islands, sink and reappear elsewhere in an unaccountable manner, and are used by the timid birds as a refuge from the breeding colonies. They often cover an acre and rise six or eight feet above high tide level in their shifting processes. The action of gas and oil muds and the effects of sedimentation are variously assigned by scientists as the causes of these phenomena.

The exploration of this region is almost the final step in a general survey of the Atlantic coast line of the entire country, which was started at the upper boundary line of Maine some years ago. At great expense the National Association of Audubon Societies has now obtained full and complete information of all the haunts and habits of the birds who frequent the east coast country. One more survey will be made, as soon as available funds warrant it, down to the lower extremity of the Texas coast. Eventually, the Audubon workers intend to continue these valuable and productive observations along the entire line of the Pacific coast as thoroughly as they have covered the Atlantic seaboard.

PETITIONS TO AN EMPEROR.

One of the most interesting features of the emperor's visit was the number of petitions which were, so to speak, thrown at him during his fortnight's stay. Scarcely once did his majesty drive out from the Hradshbin without somebody attempting to present an appeal. Usually the petitioner was a small child and occasionally a woman. Most of the requests were for pecuniary assistance. The emperor was always extremely courteous, and when, as frequently happened, the letter missed the carriage and fell into the road he invariably ordered the coachman to stop while the document was brought to him. The household chamberlain is now dealing with something more than a hundred petitions, thus unconsciously presented. All of them are carefully investigated, and whenever it is possible something is done for the applicant. Prague Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

ALREADY DATED.

In certain London railway stations the proprietors of the lunch counters have a custom of dating eggs. That is, they mark on the shell of a boiled egg the date on which it was laid. The evident purpose is to reassure doubting customers; the possible result is less comforting.

A party arrived at the station shortly before midnight, and following the habit of all American travelers, made at once for the lunch counter. They demanded eggs—and asked that they might have some of that very day's laying.

"Sorry, sir," said the clerk. "Today's eggs is all gone, but—glancing at the clock, which pointed to quarter before twelve—"If you'd not mind the date, I'll could give you some of tomorrow's."

A BLUNDER AND SOME ADVICE.

Billy Blunter: "I'm sorry that your able technical article on 'How to Serve a Golf Ball' should have appeared in print as 'How to Curve a Golf Ball.' It is true that the curving of a golf ball may sound ridiculous, but it can't be expected that the golf-ball editor would hang around continuously in order to have little puzzles of this sort referred to him. Why not take advantage of the ball before the game opens and secure a few valuable lessons on the art of serving a typewriter?" Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Political Comment.

To Hurry Up Canal Work.

Many members of Congress who expect to be on the committees which will be called upon to make appropriations for the Panama Canal are making arrangements to visit the isthmus before the session begins. They will do this for the purpose of seeing what work has been done, what is doing, and what is needed to be done. The President, it is understood, is to give more space to canal matters in his coming message than he has done heretofore. As a result it will be necessary for Congress to act intelligently. The President made a trip to the canal zone last fall, and the result was quickly seen in some changes which he made in the working forces at the isthmus, and in legislation which he urged in a special message.

One of the objects of the coming visit of congressmen to the isthmus is to devise means to hurry the work forward. As the army is in charge of the construction now, report says that far more progress is being made than was done during the civilian regime. And there is far less talking by the men who are doing the work, and there is no posing before the camera. During the administration of the civilians the country quickly got familiar with the pictures of Wallace, Stevens, Shonts and the others; but nobody outside of the canal zone knows what the present head of the constructive forces looks like, and very few know his name. He attends strictly to business, and the newspapers get no chance to mention him.

Still, it may be possible for the president and Congress to devise means to hurry up the work of canal building, by strengthening the hands of the army officers who are in charge of affairs. If this can be done the country wants it to be done. The fact that the fleet for the Pacific will have to sail 17,000 miles to reach a point which could be reached in 5,000 if the canal were completed is an eloquent reminder that that short-cut ought to be pushed with all possible speed. The country is spending a good deal of money in canal building, but it is willing to spend more if the additional outlay will bring completion a year or two earlier. The Panama issue is one of the most interesting questions which will come before Congress this winter. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOPING FOR A WORD.

Chicago Democrats are hoping, through the medium of the national committee, to smoke out William Jennings Bryan, Chicago is bidding for the convention, but it fears that with Bryan in complete control, he will switch the big gathering to some other city for the reason that Chicago is not handling over with enthusiasm for the Democratic cause.

Ever since Bryan undertook to teach Roger Sullivan his duty as a Democrat, there has been a growing feeling in Illinois against the Nebraskaan. Sullivan, it will be recalled, is a member of the national committee, but Bryan claims there is a taint to the title, and hence personally advised him to retire. This impudence brought a tart reply from the effects of which Mr. Bryan has not yet recovered.

But the Democrats of Chicago don't intend this little political duel shall drive them off the honor they have won. They have invoked the aid of folk's friends to help them out, and as the program is designed to place Bryan on record, mutual advantage will be derived. The Missouri governor has a little bee buzzing in his bonnet. He knows he won't cut much of a figure if Bryan tries to be the whole show.

While should the latter eliminate himself, the Folk boom might assume dimensions. Several members of the national committee are friendly to Folk, and if these can be fixed up for Chicago, it is thought Bryan will be compelled to announce his position.

The most remarkable evidence of weakness of the Democratic party is this confession that before anything can be accomplished Bryan must be consulted. Even as courageous a man as Atwater admits that Bryan, the man who has done more than any other Democrat to disrupt the Democratic party, and probably will, dominate the next national convention. Yet how quickly life could be galvanized into that party were Bryan to announce his retirement! Toledo Blade.

WOULDN'T IT BE BETTER.

The constitution of the United States wisely provides that all measures for the raising of revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. This is because the House of Representatives is supposed to be closer to the people than any other body. Almost without exception our experience has shown that when matters like this are left to the State Department the United States gets the worst of it. Wouldn't it be better to adhere strictly to the spirit as well as to the letter of the constitution and let Congress pass on all these matters? Cedar Rapids Republican.

Tariff Reduction by Treaty.

The goods imported from Germany are virtually under the new agreement allowed to enter at the value certified by the German Chambers of Commerce. Thus the duty on German goods is less than that exacted upon the products of other countries, which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, because the lower the value at which imports are appraised the less the duty. That is, allow France, England and other countries the same favor it can hardly be called a square deal. The Manufacturers' Association and the standard object to this agreement with Germany because it thus reduces the rate of duty in this roundabout way. Salem (Ill.) Democrat.

A new prize of \$10,000 is offered in France for the invention of a dirigible balloon.

Mr. Bryan and the Republican Party.

That Mr. Bryan will seek the Democratic nomination in 1908, and expects to receive it, is announced by a recognized Bryan spokesman in New York city.

There is nothing surprising about this. It is a logical consequence of political developments in the last three years. The national Democracy, as far as it has an organized existence, stands for nothing but Bryanism. Mr. Bryan is its only presidential possibility of national dimensions. Unless there is a revolution within the party, either Mr. Bryan or some man selected by him will be the Democratic candidate.

What will be his chances of election? To all clear-eyed and cool-headed observers there now seem better than in 1900, and almost as good as they were in September, 1896.

The reason is not that the Democratic party is grown stronger, but that the Republican party has grown weaker. So many conspicuous Republican leaders have gone so far with Mr. Bryan that his candidacy seems a logical consequence of their campaign.

To make the point clear, let us recall how Mr. Hearst, in his campaign for the New York Governorship, justified himself and his doctrines by printing in parallel columns with his own views the inflammatory utterances of several national Republicans. How, then, shall the Republican party defeat Mr. Bryan? How save the country from the disaster of his election?

Plainly it can do so only by adopting a platform of Republican and American principles, by selecting leaders whose lives and characters show both the ideals through which this nation has grown great and prosperous above all others, and by thus bringing the American people to a new birth of hope and faith in their country, its institutions, and themselves.

The outlook is not dark or discouraging. It is necessary only for the Republican party to do its duty and attend to its business. It has a year in which to accomplish a task more difficult but of the same kind as that which it grappled successfully in 1896.

If the task is begun now with determination, and is carried on in faith, nothing wavering, we may one day look back upon 1908 as we now do upon 1896, and confess that nothing but our own follies put us in fear. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PROSPERITY TO STAY.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has returned to Washington from the West with good reports of the ripening crops. The Western farmers have plenty of money and are soon to have a great deal more, since they are getting ready to send to market enormous quantities of grain and other products. Good prices for them are amply assured. So the prospect by which an abundance of money is put into circulation is about to begin all over again under favorable conditions.

The scarcity of money for investment and speculation in Wall street and other financial centers presumably will increase during the next few weeks, since the moving of the crops will cause the West and South to withdraw their surplus funds to be used in transactions throughout the regions of actual production. The easing process, so often provided by the national treasury, of preventing a breaking strain by the deposit of government funds in banks in New York and other financial centers will come into play once more. But while the big financiers are looking glum and stocks are sagging on this exclusive the producers of the nation will be largely increasing their stores of money.

That is prosperity. For the producers, money soon flows back to the financial centers from the local banks where it has been deposited or from the cities where it has been expended for supplies. So long as it is not squandered in foolish speculation or lost in the heart-breaking process of tolling through unprofitable years, which either supply but scanty fruits of the soil or provide no remunerative prices for them, the country is truly prosperous. The curbing of the railroads, which are now required to carry the products of the farms to market at a reasonable charge, is an important element in the present period of prosperity. Chicago News.

A Swing Around the West.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has returned to Washington from a journey that lasted several weeks. The secretary has a story to tell of general prosperity and it is a practical judge of the real article. He reports good times everywhere in the West, with no symptoms of panic anywhere. Money, he is convinced, is moving from West to East. Crops, with few exceptions, are good. The yield of corn promises to be large, and prices are unusually favorable to the farmer. Emigration to the new lands of Western Canada is falling off because the conditions and opportunities at home are more attractive. Secretary of the Interior Garfield also is just back from travels in the Southwest. His view of the situation and prospects is the same, and he finds the great irrigation projects moving along in good shape.

The dwindling of speculative values in Wall street interests the West much less than the bulls and bears imagine. Perhaps the estimate is correct that stocks dealt in by Wall street have declined \$1,750,000,000 since the beginning of the year, but the values that make up the sum of activities in the West are not shrinking. Lands are not lower; the products of the soil bring excellent prices; the railroads have all the business they can handle; manufacturing shows no falling off and mining grows from year to year. The values in Wall street may be unsatisfactory to their chief manipulators, but the nations they cultivate in water and ring boards of directors can be dispensed with to public advantage. Wall street has been inclined to mend its ways, and to divert itself of the idea that it is the pivot of prosperity in the United States. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Don't Eat Pickles of any sour food when nursing the baby.



Letting makes fine feed for the ducks and chickens.

When milk is quickly cooled the growth of all germ life is checked. The producer cannot control the price, but he should aim to produce cheaper.

Ninety per cent of the milk used in England is from Shorthorn cows, so it is said.

Bear in mind that an application of manure is one of the essentials in a good system of crop rotation.

Don't mortgage the farm in good times. You will have to pay the mortgage in hard times, to your lasting regret.

One little strawberry growers' association in California last year received \$186,000 from their crops covering 450 acres.

With almost any crop of stock, because there is a season of unprofitableness, is no reason why all the future will be the same.

It is considerable work to set poles for lime beans. A strip of 8-foot fencing with well braced ends posts it just as good and saves much labor.

The family cat is frequently a great chicken thief unknown to everyone. We make it a practice to shoot every cat that looks crossed at a chicken.

Always feed fattening cattle to the minute as near as possible. To keep them waiting an hour after the regular feeding time causes a loss of weight.

Better knowledge of market conditions is deserving of far greater attention than it has yet received by producers of beef, and more thorough understanding of the demands of the trade is essential to the greatest success in supplying these demands.

Celery likes a strong, deep, loamy soil well manured and well drained. Well-rotted stable manure is an excellent fertilizer, though it may be heated on most soils by the addition of 500 to 600 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer containing about 10 per cent of potash.

M. Kale of North Yakima, Wash., has a freak fruit which came as the result of pollinating a peach with the flower of an apricot. The fruit ripens and is gone by June 1. It is said to be sweet and of excellent flavor. It is reported that Mr. Kale has refused an offer of \$5,000 for one tree.

Keep the blossoms picked off the pansy plants or they will cease to bloom, as the production of seed is an end to flowering. Work a small quantity of fertilizer into the soil around each plant occasionally, and at the end of the year trim them much with straw, and the old plants can then be used another season.

A daily newspaper in Washington prints as a remedy for nodular disease in sheep the following: "Shut them in a tight room and fumigate them with sulphur smoke, allowing them to inhale the smoke for fifteen minutes. This would undoubtedly kill all the parasites in the sheep, but would as certainly kill the sheep themselves."

Hemp can be easily grown in all sections of this country, but the obstacle to its successful cultivation is the labor of preparing it for market. There is a wide field for inventive genius in devising appropriate machinery for specially treating hemp and other fibrous plants which demand more labor in some sections than can be profitably bestowed on them.

Gluten meal is that portion of the corn left over after the starch has been removed, and it is, therefore, a highly nutritious food. It should be fed in connection with other articles. When middlings are used it is best to mix such foods with cut hay that has been sprinkled, as the unadulterated middlings are liable to cause indigestion. Bran and linseed meal form an excellent combination at all seasons, and promote digestion.

Violations of the twenty-eight-hour live stock law are costing the railroads of the country about \$10,000 a day in fines. These fines have not been collected, however, and the railroad officials apparently pay no attention to the violation of the law, which prohibits the carrying of cattle in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without food, rest or water. They evidently figure that it is cheaper to pay the fines than to obey the law.

Grease of all the wagons once a week if they are in constant use. Any of the various axle grease mixtures on the market will do for heavy wagons, but for light buggies and carriages there is nothing better than castor oil. Remove the wheel and wipe the axle and box clean with old newspaper, then with a cloth wet in kerosene, which will take off all old grease and dirt, apply a small quantity of grease or oil. If too much is used it will run out and grease everything that comes next.

Red Raspberries.

I have tested all the leading varieties of red raspberries and find the London to take the lead in both hardness and

productiveness, with the Culbert second, says a writer in American Agriculturist. These are both good varieties, good shippers and also good market varieties. We prefer the London as a table berry, also for canning purposes. It also ships well, making a fine appearance in the box, having a deep red color, which does not fade in canning. Raspberries are good feeders, requiring a liberal amount of plant food and responding readily to good treatment.

The Climbing Rose. The rose is not a natural climber; it can ramble over low shrubs, large bowlders and such things, but when grown about a veranda pillar it must be artificially supported by tying up occasionally as it grows. This is more satisfactory than ignoring it until the end of the growing season. It is then a hard job to straighten out the badly tangled or twisted shoots, and the wind is likely to break them when they are very long.

Never let one shoot grow upright for too long a period or get very far ahead of the others, advises a writer in the Garden Magazine. If you do, the strongest or leading shoot will receive the greatest quantity of the sap and the plant, by throwing its strength to the top, will soon become nude at the base.

Variation in Plant Foods. Plant foods vary in composition, and the most fertile farm may lack in some particular element of fertility. Manure that does not contain all the essential elements that tend to recuperate the soil is not in itself complete. It will, of course, enrich the soil, but as the soil does not receive from the manure all that it yielded in the shape of food, no figures are necessary to demonstrate that in the course of time the sale of milk will exhaust the soil of plant foods (mostly of nitrogen), including potash, phosphates and other mineral matter. It is admitted that a grass plot will be largely assisted to secure nitrogen by the rains (which bring down ammonia and nitric acid), and with clover (with the aid of bacteria), and these sources do not admit of deriving the potash and phosphates. The nitrogen so secured is but a small portion as compared with that daily sold in the milk, the total amount of milk annually leaving some farms being many hundreds of cans. The amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphates sold from farms that provide for large herds can not easily be estimated, but suffice it to say that the quantity, though not apparent, is very large, and in the course of a few years the soil must certainly be affected.

Neglected Old Orchards. In almost any part of our State can be found orchards of advanced age which do not pay, and it is readily seen that something is wrong. The problem of renovating an orchard is sometimes a large one and often proves to be very expensive. The causes which are responsible for an unprofitable orchard are many and may be briefly stated thus: Unsuitable varieties, poor drainage, unfavorable site, poor soil, neglect, unfavorable climatic conditions and old age.

The first and most important point in rejuvenating an orchard is whether or not the trees are worth saving. The varieties may not be what you desire or too far gone to be responsive to treatment. If the trees are on wet land, cut them down or thoroughly drain the soil, as a fruit tree will never thrive with wet feet. Apple trees over thirty-six or thirty-seven years old, which have long been neglected, are not worth saving; likewise the cherries over twenty, the pear over twenty-two or twenty-three, the plum over fifteen and the peach over twelve years of age. In fact, the trees which should not be worked with are those with a high head, partially decayed trunk and in a generally run down condition. If nothing more serious than insects and fungus diseases is present, the orchard may be very economically reclaimed. Oregon Experiment Station.

Apple and Pear Mites. In a study of the mites on apple and pear trees, five species have been recognized by the New York station: Eriophyes malifolia, E. pyri, E. pyri var. latiuscula, Phyllocoptes, schlechtendali and Eriophyes pyri. Eriophyes pyri, commonly known as the leaf-bistler mite, is the most abundant and the most injurious species. The structure, habits and systematic position of these pests are discussed and a list is given of all American species of the family with their host plants and an analytical table for their identification.

Particular attention is given to E. pyri, which produces the well-known blister spots on the leaves of pear and apple trees. On apple trees the blisters may have a reddish tinge, but usually are less brilliant. The mites injure the leaves and have been found on 250 varieties of apples. After a little experience the injuries caused by mites may be readily distinguished from those due to spraying or to the apple rust. A parasite mite was found preying upon the blister mite and is described as a new species under the name Selenus pomii.

In experiments on apple trees a comparison was made between kerosene oil, "kalebolic" oil, kerosene emulsion, white oil soap and the sulphur washes, the latter being prepared according to various formulas. On account of its harmlessness, cheapness and efficiency, kerosene emulsion diluted with five parts of water and applied during the dormant season is recommended as the most practical remedy for the treatment of apple orchards infested with the blister mite. In pear orchards this pest may be controlled by proper pruning and by spraying with kerosene emulsion in the fall or spring.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS

GETS AFTER WESTERN UNION.

Michigan Starts Suits to Force Compliance with State Laws.
Proceedings to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to pay the State of Michigan \$75,000 for its failure to comply with State laws have been commenced by Attorney General Bird. The charge is that the telegraph company has for six years ignored the statute of 1901 requiring foreign corporations doing business in Michigan to file articles of incorporation and pay a franchise fee. The court is asked to impose the penalty provided for such failure, of \$1,000 per month. Attorney General Bird has also asked the Governor to bring to the attention of the Legislature in special session the question of the taxation of telegraph and telephone companies, which he asserts are exempting their just share of taxation, while paying dividends on large amounts of watered stock.

HIGH POST FOR FARMER'S SON.

Stephen Langston Appointed to Oxford Chair of Archaeology.
Stephen H. Langston, a former Monroe boy, has been elected to the chair of archaeology at Oxford University, England, and will assume his duties on Oct. 1. Mr. Langston completed his work in the district school and entered the Monroe high school in 1888, walking the ten miles to and from his home. After graduating in 1892 he entered the Michigan university, graduating four years later and winning the scholarship given by the Michigan university to Columbia and Union. His work at the eastern colleges was of such standard of excellence that after a post-graduate course, in which the degree of LL. D. had been earned, he was sent on the important mission to study the ruins of the nations of the past.

\$5 AMOUNTS TO \$73.01.

Railroad Superintendent to Receive Benefit of Small Sum.
A \$5 gold piece deposited in the Mordecai Savings bank of Mordecai, Conn., fifty-five years ago to the account of W. B. Linsley, now superintendent at Islip, Mich., of the Pennsylvania division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, has grown to the sum of \$73.01—almost five times the original amount. Mr. Linsley was seven years of age when the deposit was made for him Sept. 30, 1852. The account was opened by his grandfather. The interest was formerly given to the young man—launched out into the world for himself and it was not until a few days ago on the receipt of advice from the bank.

PROSPECT OF BIG BOOM.

New York Company Will Develop Water Power at Ann Arbor.
It is understood that the deal will go through in New York at a meeting of the North American Development Co., which is backing the Edison company in that section, whereby the Double-Hills, flowage rights and power in the Michigan river, which is looking up a series of dams along the Huron. The plans of the company extend over a wide range, but it will be a matter of a few years when a cheap, but high power will be furnished and that section will enjoy a great manufacturing boom.

10,000 ACRES RECLAIMED.

Van Buren, Cass and Kalamazoo Counties Drain Better Land.
The drain commissioners of Van Buren, Cass and Kalamazoo counties met in Kalamazoo the other afternoon and made final settlement for the building of the four-county ditch. The ditch is one of the largest in that section of the State and constructed at a comparatively small cost. This was because of the fact that the dirt was easy to handle. The cost was \$2,500. It is estimated that 10,000 acres of land which have been entirely useless heretofore will be put in condition for cultivation.

GUARD AGAINST TYPHOID.

State Board of Health Urges Action on Typhoid Cases.
Remedial measures are being made by the State health department to avoid the possibility of typhoid fever. The season of the year when typhoid fever is now approaching, and as the summer has been dry the probability is that many cases will result. Secretary Shawmy in a circular now being sent out says that in many places in the State the disease has not been observed. He urges health officers everywhere to pay particular attention to the sanitary conditions in their respective jurisdictions and aid in clearing up the places where the germs of the disease are likely to multiply.

USES FUNDS UNLAWFULLY.

Twenty Per Cent of State Schools Spent Primary Money Illegally.
It has been found that of the 7,267 school districts of the State about 20 per cent have used primary funds unlawfully, paying out the money for other purposes than teachers' wages. Every district that has violated the law in this manner has been notified that it will be expected to make the teachers' fund good.

Breaks Down in Ninth.

Chairman Prosser of the Ninth District Republican committee, ended the most famous deadlock in the party's history by voting with A. B. Cunningham of Albion for the selection of his rival, Delos Fall of Calhoun county as the third candidate on the "non-con" ticket.

Angry Bull Kills Man.

Capt. Joseph W. Laughlin, one of Rockland's oldest pioneers and one of the best known men of Ontonagon county, was gored and torn to death by an angry bull.

LOSES LIFE FOR A PRESENT.

Young Man Drowns as a Result of Greed.
Frank Kramer lost his life for a week's present. He was in Menominee with his father and then purchased a wedding present for a cousin. On returning to Cedar River he forgot to take the present when he went ashore from the boat. He turned to get it he is supposed to have missed his footing and drowned. His absence was attributed by his parents to his being at the wedding. The next morning when his father went to the boat he found the body in the river.

SAFE HOME FOR BIRDS.

Reservations in Gulf of Mexico Maintained by Audubon Societies.
To make of the unknown inland region of the Gulf of Mexico one great reserve for the birds of the nation is the project which, it is announced, will be immediately undertaken by the National Association of Audubon Societies, says the New York Post. Reports of a dangerous and difficult exploration of the remote sea islands of the coast of Louisiana from the Sabine river to Pass a L'Ouvre have been received from H. H. Kopman, the ornithologist, who was dispatched by the association several months ago in quest of complete information on this practically unknown territory of the United States. As a result it has been decided to add all of the insular tract, if possible, to the reservation of twenty-seven similar islands now maintained by the Audubon workers east of the Mississippi mouth, as undisturbed havens for the hosts of birds looking for breeding places.

Applications for the right to retain for this purpose such of these islands as are government property will be made by the Audubon association to the Federal authorities in the near future and every effort will be exerted to secure similar rights on islands held by private interests. On the formation of their coast reservation east of the Mississippi prompt assistance has always been given the Audubon workers by the government in the acquisition of island territory, but they have found it a heavy financial burden to acquire similar rights from private holders. With the island stretch both east and west of the delta of the Mississippi acquired, this country will afford to birds the most extensive and useful breeding reserve in the world.

The Kopman explorations, as reported to William Dutcher, president of the association, will prove a valuable addition to geographical, as well as ornithological records. Many islands not named on the official charts have been discovered, and several colonies of birds were found whose existence in these particular regions had been previously only conjectured. In all, some 22,700 pelicans, terns, black skimmers, herons and gulls were found in breeding condition. Although on islands of the present Audubon reserve the birds have become so tame that they pay practically no attention to man, in a great many of the remote regions just visited they exhibited signs of fear which showed unmistakably that they were frequently molested even in these inaccessible breeding grounds.

Most curious of all the observations made by the Audubon expedition were the "undulings" of the passes of the Mississippi outlet. These weird islands rise, sink and reappear elsewhere in an unaccountable manner and are used by the timid birds whose very existence for breeding colonies. They often cover an acre and rise six or eight feet above high-tide level in their shifting processes. The action of gas and oil domes and the effects of sedimentation are variously assigned by scientists as the causes of these phenomena.

The exploration of this region is almost the final step in a general survey of the Atlantic coast line of the entire country, which was started at the upper boundary line of Maine some years ago. At great expense the National Association of Audubon Societies has now obtained full and complete information of all the habits and habits of the birds who frequent the east coast country. One more survey will be made, as soon as available funds warrant it, down to the lower extremity of the Texas coast. Eventually, the Audubon workers intend to continue these valuable and productive observations along the entire line of the Pacific coast as thoroughly as they have covered the Atlantic seaboard.

Petitions to an Emperor.
One of the most interesting features of the emperor's visit was the number of petitions which were, so to speak, thrown at him during his fortnight's stay. Scarcely once did his majesty drive out from the Hradcsin without somebody attempting to present an appeal. Usually the petitioner was a small child and occasionally a woman. Most of the requests were for pecuniary assistance. The emperor was always extremely courteous, and when, as frequently happened, the letter missed the carriage and fell into the road he invariably ordered the coachman to stop while the document was brought to him. The household ceremony is now dealing with something more than a hundred petitions, thus unceremoniously presented. All of them are carefully investigated, and whenever it is possible something is done for the applicant. Prague Correspondence Pall-Mall Gazette.

Already Dated.
In certain London railway stations the proprietors of the lunch counters have a custom of dating eggs. That is, they mark on the shell of a boiled egg the date on which it was laid. The evident purpose is to reassure doubting customers; the possible result is less comforting.

A party arrived at the station shortly before midnight, and following the habit of all American travelers, made at once for the lunch counter. They demanded eggs, and asked that they might have some of that very day's laying.

"Sorry, sir," said the clerk. "To-day's eggs is all gone," glancing at the clock, which pointed to quarter before twelve—"If you'd not mind the date, He could give you some of tomorrow's."

Political Comment.

To Hurry Up Canal Work.

Many members of Congress who expect to be on the committees which will be called upon to make appropriations for the Panama Canal are making arrangements to visit the isthmus before the session begins. They will do this for the purpose of seeing what work has been done, what is doing, and what is needed to be done. The President, it is understood, is to give more space to canal matters in his coming message than he has done heretofore, and Congress will need to inform itself on the subject at first hand, in order to act intelligently. The President made a trip to the canal zone last fall, and the result was quickly seen in some changes which he made in the working forces of the isthmus, and in legislation which he urged in a special message.

One of the objects of the coming visit of congressmen to the isthmus is to devise means to hurry the work forward. As the army is in charge of the construction now, reports say that far more progress is being made than was done during the civilian regime. And there is no lack of talking by the men who are doing the work, and there is no posing before the camera. During the administration of the civilians the country quickly got familiar with the pictures of Wallace Stevens, Shonts and the others, but nobody outside of the canal zone knows what the present head of the constructive forces looks like, and very few know his name. He attends strictly to business, and the newspapers get no chance to mention him.

Still, it may be possible for the president and Congress to devise means to hurry up the work of canal building, by strengthening the hands of the army officers who are in charge of affairs. If this can be done the country would be to be done. The fact that the fleet for the Pacific will have to sail 15,000 miles to reach a point which could be reached in 5,000 if the canal were completed is an eloquent reminder that that short-cut ought to be pushed with all possible speed. The country is spending a good deal of money in canal building, but it is willing to spend more if the additional outlay will bring completion a year or two earlier. The Panama issue is one of the most interesting questions which will come before Congress this winter. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hoping for a Word.
Chicago Democrats are hoping, through the medium of the national committee, to shake out William Bryan in complete control. He will switch the big gathering to some other city for the reason that Chicago is not bubbling over with enthusiasm for the Peersless One.

Ever since Bryan undertook to teach Roger Sullivan his duty as a Democrat, there has been a growing report in Illinois against the Nebraska. Sullivan, it will be recalled, is a member of the national committee, but Bryan claims there is a taint on the title, and hence personally advised him to retire. This impertinence brought a tart reply from the effect of which Mr. Bryan has not yet recovered.

But the Democrats of Chicago do not intend this little political duel shall deprive them of the honor they seek. They have invoked the aid of folk's friends to help them out, and as the program is designed to place Bryan in record, mutual advantage will be derived. The Missouri governor has a little bee buzzing in his bonnet. He knows he won't cut much of a figure if Bryan tries to be the whole show, while should the latter eliminate himself, the folk-boo might assume dimensions. Several members of the national committee are friendly to folk, and if these can be lined up for Chicago, it is thought Bryan will be compelled to announce his position.

The most remarkable evidence of weakness of the Democratic party is this confession that before anything can be accomplished Bryan must be consulted. Even an outrageous man as William Sullivan admits that Bryan, the man who has done more than any other Democrat to disrupt the Democratic party, can and probably will dominate the next national convention. Yet how quickly a line could be galvanized into that party were Bryan to announce his retirement. Toledo Blade.

Wouldn't It Be Better.
The constitution of the United States wisely provides that all measures for the raising of revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. This is because the House of Representatives is supposed to be closer to the people than any other body. Almost without exception our experience has shown that when matters like this are left to the State Department the United States gets the worst of it. Wouldn't it be better to adhere strictly to the spirit as well as to the letter of the constitution and let Congress pass on all these matters? Cedar Rapids Republican.

Tarif Reduction by Treaty.
The goods imported from Germany are virtually under the new agreement allowed to enter at the value certified by the German Chambers of Commerce. Thus the duty on German goods is less than that exacted upon the products of other countries, which are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, because the lower the value at which imports are appraised the less the duty. Until we allow France, England and other countries the same favor it can hardly be called a signature deal. The Manufacturers' Association and the standard-bearers object to this agreement with Germany because it reduces the rate of duty in this roundabout way. St. Louis (Ill.) Democrat.

Mr. Bryan and the Republican Party.
That Mr. Bryan will seek the Democratic nomination in 1908, and expects to receive it, is announced by a recognized Bryan spokesman in New York city.

There is nothing surprising about this. It is a logical consequence of political developments in the last three years.

The national Democracy, as far as it has an organized existence, stands for nothing but Bryanism. Mr. Bryan is its only presidential possibility of national dimensions. Unless there is a revolution within the party, either Mr. Bryan or some man selected by him will be the Democratic candidate.

What will be his chances of election? To all clear-eyed and cool-headed observers they now seem better than in 1900, and almost as good as they were in September, 1896.

The reason is not that the Democratic party has grown stronger, but that the Republican party has grown weaker. So many conspicuous Republican leaders have gone so far with Mr. Bryan that his candidacy seems a logical consequence of their campaign.

To make the point clear, let us recall how Mr. Hearst, in his campaign for the New York Governorship, justified himself and his doctrines by printing in parallel columns with his own views the inflammatory utterances of several national Republicans. How, then, shall the Republican party defeat Mr. Bryan? How save the country from the disaster of his election?

Plainly it can do so only by adopting a platform of Republican and American principles, by selecting leaders whose lives and characters show both the ideals through which this nation has grown great and prosperous above all others, and by thus bringing the American people to a new birth of hope and faith in their country, its institutions, and themselves.

The outlook is not dark or discouraging. It is necessary only for the Republican party to do its duty and attend to its business. It has a year in which to accomplish a task more difficult than that of the same kind as that which it grappled successfully in 1896.

If the task is begun now with determination, and is carried on in faith, nothing wavering, some day shall all look back upon 1908 as we now do upon 1896, and confess that nothing but our own follies put us in fear. Chicago Live Ocean.

Property to Stay.
Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has returned to Washington from the West with good reports of the ripening crops. The Western farmers have plenty of money and are soon to have a great deal more, since they are getting ready to send to market enormous quantities of grain and other products. Good prices for them are assured. So the prospect is bright. An abundance of money is being loaned to farmers at low rates all over again under favorable conditions.

The scarcity of money for investment and speculation in Wall street and other financial centers presumably will increase during the next few weeks, since the moving of the crops will cause the West and South to withdraw their surplus funds to be used in transactions throughout the regions of actual production. The easing process, so often provided by the national treasury, of preventing a hoarding strain by the deposit of government funds in banks in New York and other financial centers will come into play once more. But while the big financiers are looking glum and stocks are sagging, on the exchanges the producers of the nation will be largely increasing their stores of money.

That is prosperity. For the producer's money soon flows back to the financial centers from the local banks where it has been deposited or from the cities where it has been expended for supplies. So long as it is not squandered in foolish speculation or lost in the heart-breaking process of tolling through unprofitable years, which either supply but scanty fruits of the soil or provide no remunerative prices for them, the country is truly prosperous. The curbing of the railroads, which are now required to carry the products of the farms to market at a reasonable charge, is an important element in the present period of prosperity. Chicago News.

A Swing Around the West.
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has returned to Washington from a four-day tour that lasted several weeks. The secretary has a story to tell of general prosperity and he is a practical judge of the real article. He reports good times everywhere in the West, with no symptoms of panic anywhere. Money, he is convinced, is moving from West to East. Crops, with few exceptions, are good. The yield of corn promises to be large, and prices are unusually favorable to the farmer. Emigration to the new lands of Western Canada is falling off because the conditions and opportunities at home are more attractive. Secretary of the Interior Garfield also is just back from travels in the Southwest. His view of the situation and prospects is the same, and he finds the great irrigation projects moving along in good shape.

The dwindling of speculative values in Wall street interests the West much less than the bulls and bears imagine. Perhaps the estimate is correct that stocks dealt in by Wall street have declined \$1,750,000,000 since the beginning of the year, but the values that make up the sum of activities in the West are not shrinking. Lands are not lower; the products of the soil bring excellent prices; the railroads have all the business they can handle; manufacturing shows no falling off and mining grows from year to year. Farmer values in Wall street may be unsatisfactory to their chief manipulators, but the nations they cultivate in water and ring boards of directors can be disposed with to public advantage.

Wall street has been notified to mend its ways, and to direct itself to the idea that it is the pivot of prosperity in the United States. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Don't eat pickles or any sour food when nursing the baby.



Letting makes fine feed for the ducks and chickens.

When milk is quickly cooled the growth of all germ life is checked.

The producer cannot control the price, but he should aim to produce cheaper.

Ninety per cent of the milk used in England is from Shorthorn cows, so it is said.

Bear in mind that an application of manure is one of the essentials in a good system of crop rotation.

Don't mortgage the farm in good times. You will have to pay the mortgage in hard times, to your lasting regret.

One little strawberry grower's association in California last year received \$108,000 from their crops covering 650 acres.

With almost any crop of stock, because there is a season of unprofitableness, is no reason why all the future will be the same.

It is considerable work to set poles for lima beans. A strip of 6-foot fencing with well-braced posts is just as good and saves much labor.

The family cat is frequently a great chicken thief unbeknownst to everyone. We make it a practice to shoot every cat that looks cross-eyed at a chicken.

Always feed fattening cattle to the minute as near as possible. To keep them waiting an hour after the regular feeding time causes a loss of weight.

Better knowledge of market conditions is deserving of far greater attention than it has yet received by producers of beef, and more thorough understanding of the demands of the trade is essential to the greatest success in supplying these demands.

Celery likes a strong, deep, loamy soil well manured and well drained. Well-rotted stable manure is an excellent fertilizer, though it may be benefited on most soils by the addition of 500 to 800 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer containing about 10 per cent of potash.

Mr. Kate of North Tazewell, Wash., has a freak fruit which came as the result of pollinating a peach with the flower of an apricot. The fruit ripens and is gone by June 2. It is said to be sweet and of excellent flavor. It is reported that Mr. Kate has refused an offer of \$3,000 for one tree.

Keep the blossoms picked off the pansy plants or they will cease to bloom, as the production of seed is an end to flowering. Work a small quantity of fertilizer into the soil around each plant occasionally, and at the end of the year trim them much with straw, and the old plants can then be used another season.

A daily newspaper in Washington prints as a remedy for nodular disease in sheep the following: "Shut them in a tight room and fumigate them with sulphur smoke, allowing them to inhale the smoke for fifteen minutes." This would undoubtedly kill all the parasites in the sheep, but would as certainly kill the sheep themselves.

Hemp can be easily grown in all sections of this country, but the obstacle to its successful cultivation is the labor of preparing it for market. There is a wide field for inventive genius in devising appropriate machinery for specially treating hemp and other fibrous plants which demand more labor in some sections than can be profitably bestowed on them.

Gluten meal is that portion of the corn left over after the starch has been removed, and it is, therefore, a highly nitrogenous food. It should be fed in connection with other articles. When middlings are used it is best to mix such foods with cut hay that has been sprinkled, as the undiluted middlings are liable to cause indigestion. Bran and linseed meal form an excellent combination at all seasons, and promote digestion.

Violations of the twenty-eight-hour live stock law are costing the railroads of the country about \$10,000 a day in fines. These fines have not been collected, however, and the railroad officials apparently pay no attention to the violation of the law, which prohibits the carrying of cattle in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without food, rest or water. They evidently figure that it is cheaper to pay the fines than to obey the law.

Grease of oil the wagons once a week if they are in constant use. Any of the various axle grease mixtures on the market will do for heavy wagons, but for light buggies and carriages there is nothing better than castor oil. Re-moove the wheel and wipe the axle and box clean with old newspaper, then with a cloth wet in kerosene, which will take off all old grease and dirt.

Apply a small quantity of grease or oil at too much is used it will run out and grease everything that comes near.

Red Raspberries.
I have tested all the leading varieties of red raspberries and find the London to take the lead in both hardiness and

productiveness, with the Culbert second, says a writer in American Agriculturist. These are both good varieties, good shippers and also good market varieties. We prefer the London as a table berry, also for canning purposes. It also ships well, making a fine appearance in the box, having a deep red color, which does not fade in canning. Raspberries are good feeders, requiring a liberal amount of plant food and responding readily to good treatment.

The Climbing Rose.
The rose is not a natural climber; it can ramble over low shrubs, large boulders and such things, but when grown about a veranda pillar it must be artificially supported by tying up occasionally as it grows. This is more satisfactory than ignoring it until the end of the growing season. It is then a hard job to straighten out the badly tangled or twisted shoots, and the wind is likely to break them when they are very long.

Never let one shoot grow upright for too long a period, or get very far ahead of the others, advises a writer in the Garden Magazine. If you do, the strongest or leading shoot will receive the greatest quantity of sap and the plant, by throwing its strength to the top, will soon become nude at the base.

Variation in Plant Foods.
Plant foods vary in composition, and the most fertile farm may lack in some particular element of fertility. Manure that does not contain all the essential elements that tend to recuperate the soil is not in itself complete. It will, of course, enrich the soil, but as the soil does not receive from the manure all that it yielded in the shape of food, no figures are necessary to demonstrate that in the course of time the sale of milk will exhaust the soil of plant foods (mostly of nitrogen), including potash, phosphates and other mineral matter. It is admitted that a grass plot will be largely assisted to secure nitrogen by the rains (which bring down ammonia and nitric acid), and with clover (with the aid of bacteria), and these sources do not admit of deriving the potash and phosphates. The nitrogen so secured is but a small proportion as compared with that daily sold in the milk; the total amount of milk annually leaving some farms being many hundreds of cans. The amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphates sold from farms that provide for large herds can not easily be estimated, but suffice it to say that the quantity, though not apparent, is very large, and in the course of a few years the soil must certainly be affected.

Neglected Old Orchards.
In almost any part of our State can be found orchards of advanced age which do not pay, and it is readily seen that something is wrong. The problem of renovating an orchard is sometimes a large one and often proves to be very expensive. The causes which are responsible for an unprofitable orchard are many, and may be briefly stated thus: Unfavorable varieties, poor drainage, unfavorable site, poor soil, neglect, unfavorable climatic conditions and old age.

The first and most important point in rejuvenating an orchard is whether or not the trees are worth saving. The varieties may not be what you desire or too far gone to be responsive to treatment. If the trees are on wet land, cut them down or thoroughly drain the soil, as a fruit tree will never thrive with wet feet. Apple trees over thirty-five or thirty-seven years old, which have long been neglected, are not worth saving; likewise the cherries over twenty, the pear over twenty-two or twenty-three, the plum over fifteen and the peach over twelve years of age. In fact, the trees which should not be worked with are those with a high head, partially decayed trunk and in a generally run-down condition. If nothing more serious than insects and fungous diseases is present, the orchard may be very economically reclaimed. Oregon Experiment Station.

Apple and Pear Mites.
In a study of the mites on apple and pear trees, five species have been recognized by the New York station: Eriophyes mallorea, E. pyri, E. pyri var. holosericea, E. schenckii and E. bipunctatus. Eriophyes pyri, commonly known as the leaf-blower mite, is the most abundant and the most injurious species. The structure, habits and systematic position of these pests are discussed, and a list is given of all American species of the family with their host plants and an analytical table for their identification.

Particular attention is given to E. pyri, which produces the well-known blister spots on the leaves of pear and apple trees. On apple trees the blisters may have a reddish tinge, but usually are less brilliant. The mites injure the fruits and fruit stems as well as the leaves, and have been found on 250 varieties of apples. After a little experience the injuries caused by mites may be readily distinguished from those due to spraying or the apple rust. A parasitic mite was found preying upon the blister mite and is described as a new species under the name Solms point.

In experiments on apple trees a comparison was made between kerosene oil, miscible oil, kerosene emulsion, whole-oil soap and the sulphur washes, the latter being prepared according to various formulas. On account of its harmlessness, cheapness and efficiency, kerosene emulsion diluted with two parts of water and applied during the dormant season is recommended as the most practical remedy for the treatment of apple orchards infested with the blister mite. In pear orchards this pest may be controlled by proper pruning and by spraying with kerosene emulsion in the fall or spring.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

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THE LOVING CUP

By Ida Alexander

The little old doctor lay awaiting the return of the big doctor. There had been many of those visits at first—three—four—five a day. Now they had dwindled down to one. There had been no others in the long—three weeks, yet he had never before been alone since his illness began. The trained nurse had always been at hand, firm, capable, noiseless.

He did not exactly like her. He had sent her for a walk, noting with quick, professional eye, the girl's pale cheeks. "He knows the case had been a trying one. At any moment, she might come back; there was no chance of her forgetting one dose of the nauseous medicine. He turned to look at the clock. No, there were yet 30 minutes, and he was not likely she would return before that time.

He gave himself up to thought, and the thoughts were not pleasant. How easily he had dropped out of the lives of his people! How little it would have mattered if he had left them, forever! He had been such a careful shepherd that he had begun to look on the sheep as his own. Well, they had all forgotten him.

The doctor moved restlessly. Why, even his present illness had been caused by working for others. Five hours he had fought for the life of a little half-drowned baby. When the fight was won and the thanks of the mother still echoed in his ears, he had met Mrs. Davis hurrying in search of him.

It was not such a long walk to the little cottage where Mrs. Pinky Davis lay struggling for his breath, but the night had been cold, bitterly cold. And then—well, even to himself he had never quite acknowledged that the chill which ushered in pneumonia had been caused by making Mrs. Davis put on his heavy overcoat. Whatever the cause, the effect was only too apparent. It had taken but three weeks to undo the work of 30 years.

Something very like a tear was trying to find its way from the little doctor's trembling eyelid, but he forced it back, and the voice which answered the nurse's gentle tap was steady. She came in flushed and animated. "I've had the best walk," she said. "And I've brought you a basket of daffodils—the darlings! May I bring them in?"

"Thank you, if you will be so good," answered the doctor. "Why do you ask permission?"

"Well, at first you made me take some flowers away. I suppose I ought not to have bothered you with them, but really, very few are so pleased to have them. Don't you like flowers?"

"Why, yes," said the doctor, "I am very fond of flowers."

But somehow he could not bring himself to explain to this matter-of-fact young woman that he had sent them away because none of his people had cared enough for him to bring him any. "Medicine, first, then daffodils," said the nurse, smilingly.

When she came back with her basket of the flowers the big doctor sat by the bedside.

"Another present for the popular patient?" he asked. "Why, that reminds me I have a package and a letter. I'll get them. I've left them downstairs with my coat."

The little old doctor broke the seal with an apology. He could hardly wait to read the letter. Miss Lydia Dolliver had traced it in her stiff postman's ship, of a fashion long gone by. It read:

"Dear Doctor:—This loving cup is sent to you by all of us who love you. Every one gave something, from Pinky Davis, who gave his candy penny, to Malachi Boone, who gave \$50. Now that the danger is past, I'll tell you how we came to get it. We thought you were going to die. I put my apron over my head and I cried—oh, I haven't cried since—well, no matter. Every one was doing the same. By ones and twos they kept coming over until it was like a party for numbers, and a funeral for faces. Then I told them about flowers—in that way we could show you what we have never showed you, knowing all the time in my heart that then it would be too late. But when the news came that you were going to live—then I can't tell you. But I think we cried as much as at first. So God bless you. I suppose you know there were many who honored you. But I believe in telling before it is too late."

There was something about the little doctor's face as he finished the letter which made the nurse retreat with her basket of daffodils. But the big new doctor cut the string of the package, and passed it unopened to the hands which released the letter.

"Come, come!" he said at last, gruffly, through the catch in his throat. "This will not do—will not do! What are these precious neighbors of yours about? Trying to make you worse?"

"No," said the other, gently, "they wouldn't try that—and they couldn't this way. I shall be better for it. You'll see." And the doctor, who had seen much, guessed that it would indeed be so.

He carried the picture with him, not knowing that it was because this picture was the habited. He thought in his fever, tender heart that the picture haunted him because it was an unusual occurrence to see an old man sitting up in bed with his hair running down on his hands.

Idly, he held a loving cup.

MAPPING THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Great Work Inaugurated by the National Government.

More progress than ever will be made this year on the great map of the country which shows all the surface forms of the land, every hamlet and every house excepting where they stand closely together in towns and cities. New sheets will be made this season in 31 states and four territories. The summer field work is all outlined excepting in New York and Pennsylvania. Survey parties are in the field and the work is being vigorously pushed.

No country has ever made such rapid progress with its topographic surveys, area for area, as the United States. Only a little more than a third of our territory is yet surveyed for the purposes of the map, but this is merely because our land surface, including Alaska, is nearly as large as the whole of Europe. To make as good a map of our domain as that which we can now buy of nearly the whole of Europe we shall have to do nearly as much surveying as all the European powers have done together. Only four of our states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey—have so far been completely mapped, but the maps of several other states will soon be finished.

COMING BACK TO HER OWN.

Modern Education at Work in Uplifting Egyptian Women.

The Egyptian woman is coming back into her own after many centuries. An Egyptian girl and a Moslem has just received the degree of B. A. Two thousand years before Christ the Egyptian woman was the head of the house. The women of Egypt are thus beginning to regain the free and honored position which they enjoyed centuries ago. Then woman was the mistress of the house; she inherited equally with her brothers, and had full control over her property. According to M. Parrot, she was "juridically the equal of men, having the same rights and being treated in the same fashion." She could also bring actions, and even plead in the courts. She practiced the art of medicine, and, as priestess, had authority in the temples. The girl who has just drawn attention to the way in which modern education is invading Egypt probably will not have the distinction of being the only woman of her country with a college degree very long, as there is a movement on foot to maintain a number of girls in colleges.

Hotel's Queer Guest.

A Central American monkey arrived at New Orleans on one of the fruit steamers and was given apartments at the Hotel Grunewald all by himself. Of course, he didn't get the bridal suite, nor even a sample room. A cozy soapbox in the baggage room sufficed for his comfort, and last night Mr. Monkey was still there awaiting a claimant.

When the baggage man was at the fruit wharf the other day someone handed him a monkey, with instructions to check it to the Hotel Grunewald, where he would claim it. At the hotel the baggage man collected his charges. But no one came to claim the monkey, or to make good the charges paid by the hotel. Instead of a monkey, the baggage man got a lemon and the hotel a white elephant.

Stars and Stripes on Gloves.

A new glove design has been brought out for use on men's fabric gloves only, the features a "star and stripes" in colors of red, white and blue, according to Men's Wear. The glove with the design on it will be used for parades during national, state and city election campaigns, or upon any occasion when a display of patriotic sentiment in wearing apparel is desired. The design is very simple and easily made, and is used mostly on cells at retail stores for 15 cents, and with the design on it will cost 25 cents. The patriotic sentiment is always in evidence during election periods in this country, and the gloves with this design is introduced to be used during the presidential campaign of 1908.

Town Overrun by Snakes.

Collinsville, Conn., is overrun with snakes. They are seen in yards, in cellars and in the streets, and daily reports are being made of killing them in dwelling houses and in stores. Large numbers of the ordinary black snakes have been killed, some of them being more than four feet long. Flat-headed adders have been killed in almost as great numbers. Water snakes are nearly as common as grasshoppers.

The generally accepted explanation for the appearance of the snakes is that lack of rain has caused all the small mountain streams to dry up, and the snakes have come to town for liquid refreshments.

Minnesota Tobacco.

Many farmers in Minnesota are growing tobacco on a small acreage this year and are realizing good profit from same. In some sections of the state farmers are planting 100 to 200 acres with tobacco and expect to make a good revenue from it. Growers of Webeha have set out 32 acres at an expense of \$20 per acre so far. Before the crop is ready to harvest it will cost in the neighborhood of \$75 per acre. Tobacco in that section will realize about \$200 per acre, which is a handsome profit for the grower. United States Tobacco Journal.

DRIVER TELLS OF STRAIN.

Nervous Tension of Man at Wheel of Automobile.

The nervous tension under which the driver of an automobile racer labors has been graphically described by two Vanderbilt cup chauffeurs. Clement says: "When you first start, the ground seems to be rising up in front of you, as if to hit you in the face—that is, until you get your auto eyes adjusted. But even then there's always the thrill, and you haven't time for anything but the thrill and the watching of the long, narrow road in front. You haven't time to see what is on one side or the other. The people—that's about all we had on the sides in the Vanderbilt cup races—just seem to be a black-and-white border to the dark streak in front. Yes; you hear them shout, but by the time you realize it you are gone." And Wagner describes his sensations in driving as follows: "Beginning the eighth lap nearly eight minutes in the lead, the mental and physical strain became acute. My brain was in a dizzy whirl, and my hunger amounted almost to famine. But the price of satisfying it was prohibitive when every minute counted. The constant crashing and lunging of the car, the vigilance required at the frequent turns, the haunting fear of fatalities, and the anxiety regarding tires and mechanism were so exhausting that we lost over two minutes on the eighth round. Hunger remorseless and fanged, we gnawed, gnawing with almost sinister persistence, as it seemed. So we began the ninth and final round."

WAS GIVEN WRONG STEER.

Cleveland Man the Victim of Mean Practical Joker.

A Cleveland (Ohio) man was coming down from Toledo the other day when he noticed a little crowd on a station platform and at once concluded it meant the departure of a bride and groom. The train only stopped for a minute or two but the Cleveland man had time to see a lot of hand-shaking, and then, as the train started, a young fellow on the platform thrust a card through the open window and said, "Say, old man, hand that to the couple who just got aboard, won't you?" The Cleveland man nodded and the train sped on. He looked at the card: "It bore the word 'Congratulations!'" Then he went up the stairs to where the newcomers were seated and smilingly handed the card to the bridegroom. "What's this for?" growled the stranger. "Just married, aren't you?" the Cleveland man chuckled. "Just married!" roared the stranger. "Just married! Why, you miserable shrimp, me an' my wife here are havin' a spat at this very moment over what we are goin' to do with our 21-year-old son! Just married! You measly little!" But the Cleveland man had fled. And now he vows he'll never again be made a catapaw for another practical joker.

Two Historic Cabarets.

Two old Sevres cabarets, each with an interesting history of its own, will be included in the porcelain sale at Christie's, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. The first, painted with festoons of flowers, was formerly the property of Marie Antoinette, and was given by Louise Lesèvre, her valet de pied, to George Earl of Essex, and by him to Miss Fanny Kelly, the actress in 1818, from whom it descended to the present owner, who is Miss Kelly's adopted daughter. The second, painted with musical and amatory trophies, was presented by George IV when Prince of Wales to Mrs. Robinson, the celebrated actress, and at the sale of her husband's effects was purchased by John Graham. In the same sale will be found a Chippendale mahogany bookcase, exquisitely carved, which was formerly at the Kensington palace, in the room in which George II. died.

Clinched.

The insurance agent had exhausted his arts. With tears welling from his eyes and in a voice quivering with emotion he had recited the harrowing tale of widow and orphan in dire distress through the untimely death of their thoughtless protector. But the farmer was unmoved. "Nope, I guess I'll not take any to-day," he said, and reached for his red bandanna. "But," said the wily agent, "with every policy goes an almanac, a plug of Greenville, a brass watch, an accordion and a bottle of liver medicine, besides a brass band to head your funeral procession. 'Gosh ding!' came the reply. 'Give me one. Nobody can ever say Joshua Hay neglected the welfare of his loved ones.'"

The Kaiser and Mr. Carnegie.

During the first meeting of Emperor William and Andrew Carnegie on the deck of the Hohenzollern at Kiel, when there came a pause in the conversation, Mr. Carnegie, in a candid spirit of banter, said to the emperor: "You know, your majesty, that I never cared very much for kings." "But there was one king you cared a great deal for," said the emperor quickly. "And who was that?" demanded Mr. Carnegie. "Robert Bruce," "Your majesty is very right," laughed Mr. Carnegie. "Robert Bruce is buried in my town."

An Exhibition Stunt.

"Malpodes are the fourth and fifth pairs of head appendages of chilopods." "What's that to me?" "Nothing. I occasionally like to display a bit of knowledge that nobody else possibly have."

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Surpassing all his former great efforts!

Complete Sacrifice of the Seasons Profits with an Eye to the future!

We expect this sale to compel every consumer within 50 miles to meet BELL face to face and make his store their future Trading Point.

We are taking advantage of the great opportunity offered by the holding of

The Otsego County Fair

at Gaylord, when hundreds of strangers will be in town to put on one of our justly famous sales, but notwithstanding the fact that we will do a vast volume of business with old friends (who have grown to appreciate the meaning of our sale announcement) are even more ambitious. We want to make it worth your while to come some distance to see "BELL" and see the Fair, combine pleasure with business (the saving of a dollar is business) and come to Gaylord's Gala week. Bring the wife—Bring the children—Tell your neighbors to come—we are complete outfitters to all mankind. We will take care of your bundles or luggage with no cost to you, we will act as a Free Information Bureau and Pay Railroad Fare and Dinner to Purchasers of \$20.00 or more.

CONSIDER

Mr. Man, young or old, you will need a good serviceable suit or overcoat this season, perhaps both, as we are promised a long cold winter, and a well tailored guaranteed piece of merchandise would evidently cost quite a sum, before investing a dollar in any article of wearing apparel, study your own interests and see our offerings during this sale, both as to style and prices. You take no chances your money will be cheerfully returned to you for any article that you buy of us that does not give complete satisfaction.

Sale Opens Saturday, September 14th, 1907.

"9 o'clock a. m."

and will continue through the Fair and Succeeding week.

Are Your Women Folks and Children Supplied for Fall and Winter

Our Ladies' and Childrens' Departments are loaded with Suits, Skirts, Furs, Cloaks, Shoes, all up to the minute merchandise and we have applied the knife to prices same as in other departments.

"BELL" GAYLORD, MICH.

218 Main st.

The man who considers an advertisement a contract, and who wants no money that does not bring satisfaction.

NOTE—If you have not received a copy of our price list—drop us a card, we will mail you one showing samples of the thousand great money saving offerings presented.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE TOLEDO BLADE

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Best Known Newspaper in the United States.

Circulation 185,000

Popular in Every State.

In many respects the TOLEDO BLADE is the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper especially edited for National circulation. It has had the largest circulation for more years than any newspaper printed in America. Furthermore, it is the cheapest newspaper in the world, as will be explained to any person who will write us for terms. The News of the World is arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 185,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the fifth day of May, A. D. 1906, executed by William Millikin and Helen Millikin, his wife, to George W. Bratt of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, in Liber H. of mortgages on pages 448 and 449, on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two hundred dollars (\$200.00) principal, and sixteen dollars and sixty-one cents (\$16.61) interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Gaylord, in the county of Otsego, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the north-west quarter of the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township thirty-five (25) north of range three (3) west, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, the 5th day of September, 1907.

GEORGE W. BRATT, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Atty for Mortgagee.
Business address, Grayling, Mich.
July 11-13

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS
Copyrights &c.
Anyone wishing to secure a patent should quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable. We can save you costly effort. Our office is at 310 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 22, F. St., Washington, D. C.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

P. m.	STATIONS.	P. m.
2 25	D. Fredrickson	12 25
4 25	" " S. R. "	
4 45	" " Fayette "	12 40
3 00	D. Doward "	11 40
4 15	" " M. River "	11 20
	" " D. L. J. "	
	" " C. Lake "	
	" " S. Lake "	
	" " D. Lake "	
4 30	" " M. River "	11 15
4 35	" " Lake H. d. "	11 05
3 50	A. ALBA "	10 50
	" " ALBA "	10 20
4 20	" " G. River "	9 40
4 30	" " G. Camp "	9 30
4 35	" " M. River "	9 25
4 40	" " Wards "	9 20
5 10	A. E. Jord'n "	9 00
P. m.		P. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager.

J. D. MOORE, Local Agent.

Prevent Colds and Rheumatism.

Do not allow your cold, cough, or sore throat to become a chronic condition. Use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are the only medicine that will cure these ailments.